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Title: An Evaluation of Cold War Radiation Exposure Facilities at Technical

Area 54 West

Author(s): Garcia, Kari L. M

Holtkamp, David M. McGehee, Ellen D. Towery, Kenneth R. Honig, Kristen Ann

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# An Evaluation of Cold War Radiation Exposure Facilities at Technical Area 54 West Los Alamos National Laboratory

**LANL Fiscal Year 2015 Footprint Reduction** 

Historic Building Survey Report No. 334

Survey No. 1155



Prepared for: the U.S. Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Field Office

Prepared by: **Kari L. M. Garcia**, Cultural Resources Manager, LANL Environmental Stewardship Services (ENV-ES)

David M. Holtkamp, Consulting Cultural Resources Manager, Compa Industries, Inc.

**Ellen D. McGehee**, Historian and Historic Buildings Manager, LANL Environmental Stewardship Services (ENV-ES)

**Ken Towery**, Architect, LANL Infrastructure Planning (OI-IP)

Kristen Honig, LANL Infrastructure Planning (OI-IP)

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The United States Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Field Office proposes to decontaminate, decommission, and ultimately demolish two Cold War-era properties located within Technical Area (TA) 54 at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL or the Laboratory). These buildings, located in an area known as TA-54 West, have been identified as excess property, and their demolition is being planned as part of LANL's Footprint Reduction Program activities during fiscal year 2015.

In compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Los Alamos National Security, LLC cultural resources staff has completed the evaluation of a small group of buildings associated with Cold War radiation exposure experiments for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (Register). This set of properties includes the two buildings proposed for demolition, TA-54-1004 and TA-54-1009, and three additional buildings not scheduled for demolition, TA-54-1001, TA-54-1002, and TA-54-1003. Appendix A includes LANL historic building inventory forms for all five properties. Of the five evaluated properties, Buildings TA-54-1001, TA-54-1002, and TA-54-1003 are considered Register-eligible based on the findings in this assessment report. These three buildings are integral to the history of the biomedical research program at the Laboratory during the Cold War. Buildings TA-54-1004 and TA-54-1009 are determined not eligible according to the findings in this report. These two buildings are not integral to the biomedical research program and are less than 50 years old. In addition to Register eligibility, historic properties at TA-54 West were assessed for preservation, adaptive reuse, and interpretive potential. The three Register-eligible properties have been identified as unique Cold War facilities that should be managed as activity facilities or identified for long-term adaptive reuse because they are significant properties representing bioscience and biotechnology research at LANL.

The State Historic Preservation Officer is requested to concur with the eligibility determinations contained in this report for the five properties at TA-54 West. This report serves as notification that the two non-eligible properties described in this report, TA-54-1004 and TA-54-1009, will be demolished.

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#### INTRODUCTION

The United States (U.S.) Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration, Los Alamos Field Office proposes to demolish two Cold War-era properties during fiscal year (FY) 2015 as part of the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL or the Laboratory) Footprint Reduction Program activities.

# **Historic Property Eligibility Assessment**

In compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, this report contains documentation regarding the National Register of Historic Places (Register) eligibility determinations of a small group of buildings associated with Cold War animal exposure experiments located at Technical Area (TA) 54. This set of properties includes two buildings proposed for demolition, TA-54-1004 and TA-54-1009, and three additional buildings not slated for demolition, TA-54-1001, TA-54-1002, and TA-54-1003. Work processes carried out in this area of TA-54 (known as TA-54 West) supported Cold War era biomedical research in dosimetry and the genetic effects of radiation exposure. Historical context information about activities at TA-54 West, property descriptions, and determinations for Register eligibility are included in this report. A discussion of the multiple property method used to evaluate these properties is also included. Appendix A includes historic building inventory forms for the five buildings.

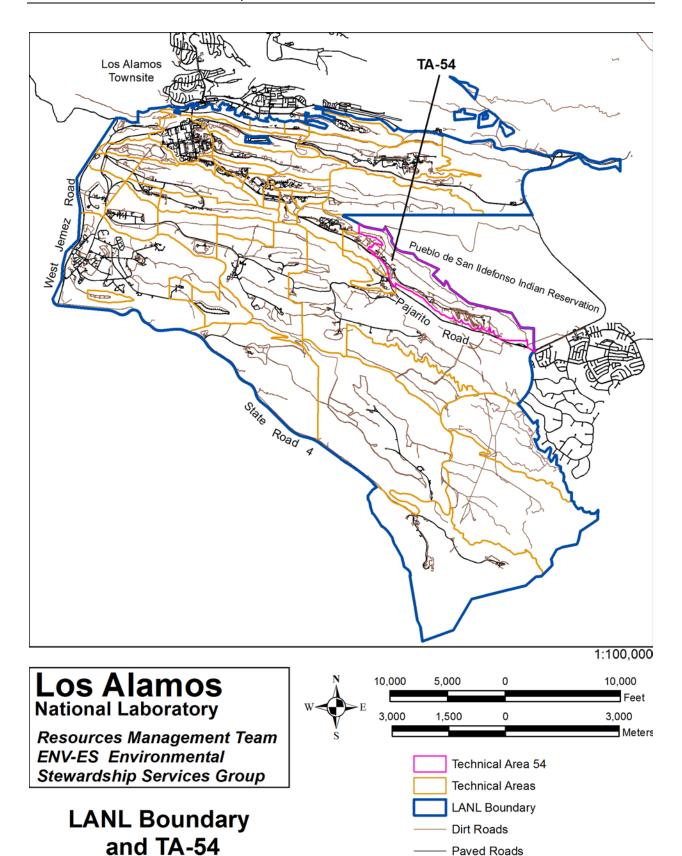
# **Survey Methods**

Some of the initial surveys of properties located at TA-54 were conducted in 2006 by Sheila A. McCarthy, Historical Architect, Benchmark Consulting Group. Follow-up survey and documentation work was conducted in 2014 by Ken Towery, Architect, and Kristen Honig, LANL Infrastructure Planning Group, Kari Garcia and Ellen McGehee, LANL Environmental Stewardship Services Group, and David M. Holtkamp, Compa Industries Inc. The building surveys were accomplished by conducting field visits to the buildings at TA-54 (Maps 1 and 2). Architectural and engineering features of the properties were documented and photographs were taken. LANL records research was also conducted.

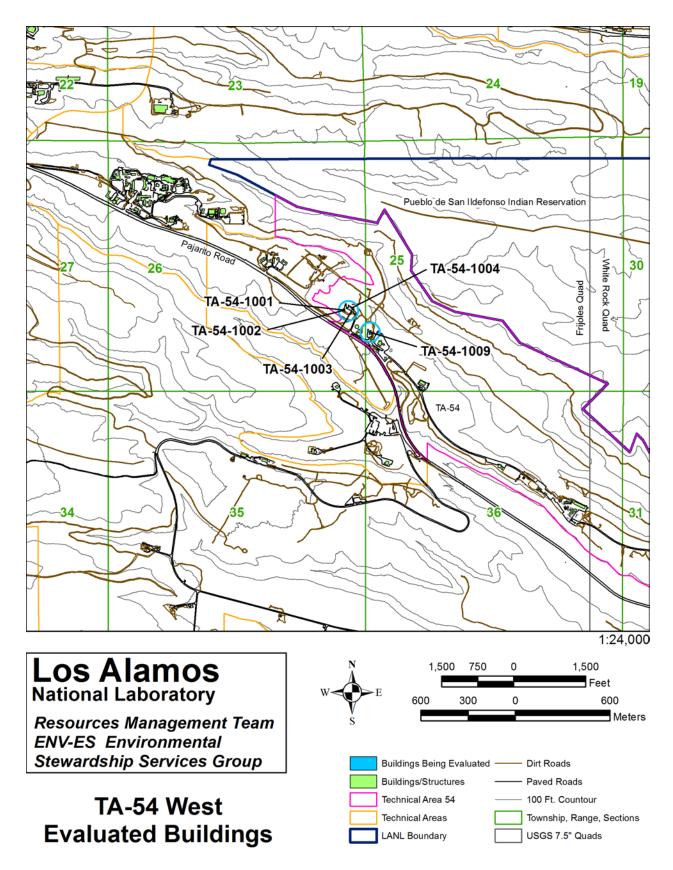
#### HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

# **Early Cold War Era (1946–1956)**

The future of the early Laboratory was in question after the end of World War II (WWII). Many scientists and site workers left Los Alamos and went back to their pre-war lives. Norris Bradbury was appointed director of the Laboratory following J. Robert Oppenheimer's return to his pre-WWII duties. Bradbury felt that the nation needed "a laboratory for research into military applications of nuclear energy" (LANL 1993). In late 1945, General Groves directed Los Alamos to begin stockpiling and developing additional atomic weapons (Gosling). Post-war weapon assembly work was now tasked to Los Alamos's Z Division, which had been relocated to an airbase (now Sandia National Laboratories) in nearby Albuquerque, New Mexico (Gosling 2001).



Map 1



Map 2

In 1946, Los Alamos became involved in "Operation Crossroads," the first of many atmospheric tests in the Pacific. Later, also in 1946, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was established to act as a civilian steward for the new atomic technology born of WWII. The AEC formally took over the Laboratory in 1947, making a commitment to retain Los Alamos as a permanent weapons facility.

With the beginning of the Cold War—the term "Cold War" was first coined in 1947—weapons research once again became a national priority. Weapons research at Los Alamos was spearheaded by Edward Teller and Stanislaw Ulam and focused on the development of the hydrogen bomb, the feasibility of which had been discussed seriously at Los Alamos as early as 1946. The simmering Cold War came to a full boil in late 1949 with the successful test of "Joe I," the Soviet Union's first atomic bomb. In January 1950, President Truman approved the development of the hydrogen bomb. Truman's decision led to the remobilization of the country's weapons laboratories and production plants. The year 1950 also marked the initial meeting of Los Alamos's "Family Committee"—a committee tasked with developing the first two thermonuclear devices (LANL 2001). In 1951, the Nevada Proving Ground was established and the first Nevada atmospheric test, "Able," was conducted. In the same year, Los Alamos directed "Operation Greenhouse" in the Pacific and successfully conducted both the first thermonuclear test, "George," and the first thermonuclear "boosted" test, "Item." In 1952, the first thermonuclear bomb, known as "Mike," was detonated at Enewetak Atoll in the Pacific (LANL 1993). The Soviet Union responded with a successful fusion demonstration in August 1953, followed by a test of a hydrogen bomb in 1955. The arms race was on. By 1956, Los Alamos had successfully tested a new generation of high explosives (plasticbonded explosives) and had begun to make improvements to the primary stage of a nuclear weapon (LANL 2001).

Although weapons research and development has always played a major role in the history of LANL, other key themes for the years 1942–1956 include supercomputing advancements, fundamental biomedical and health physics research, high explosives research and development, reactor research and development, pioneering physics research, and the development of the field of high-speed photography (McGehee and Garcia 1999). The Early Cold War era at Los Alamos ended in 1956, a date that marks the completion of all basic nuclear weapons design at LANL. Later research at Los Alamos focused on the engineering of nuclear weapons to fit specific delivery systems. The year 1956 was also the last year that Los Alamos was a closed facility—the gates into the Los Alamos townsite came down in 1957.

# **Late Cold War Era (1956–1990)**

The Late Cold War era saw the Laboratory's continued support of the atmospheric testing programs in the Pacific and at the Nevada Test Site. In 1957, the first of many underground tests in Nevada was conducted, and in 1963, the Limited Test Ban Treaty was signed, which banned atmospheric testing and also nuclear weapons tests in the oceans and space (U.S. DOE 2000). Defense mission undertakings during this time included treaty and test ban verification programs (such as the satellite detection of nuclear explosions), research and development of space-based weapons, and continued involvement with stockpile stewardship issues. Non-weapons undertakings supported nuclear medicine, genetic studies, National Aeronautics and Space Administration collaborations, superconducting research, contained fusion reaction research, and other types of energy research (McGehee and Garcia 1999).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A better understanding of the Marshall Islands language has permitted a more accurate transliteration of Marshall Island names into English. Enewetak is now the preferred spelling (formerly Eniwetok).

#### The Cold War Ends

The Cold War ended in the early 1990s. Its demise was marked by START, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (signed by President George H. W. Bush, and Soviet President, Mikhail Gorbachev), and by President Bush's announcement in September 1991 of a unilateral decision to decrease significantly the U.S. nuclear weapon stockpile. That announcement was followed in June 1992 by an agreement between President Bush and Russian president Boris Yeltsin to reduce each country's nuclear arsenal gradually over the next decade. The arms race that had lasted nearly half a century was over (Machen et al. 2010).

#### TECHNICAL AREA DESCRIPTION

# TA-51 Environmental Research Site and TA-54 Waste Disposal Site Historical Background

TA-54 West, historically part of TA-51 or Environmental Research Site, was established in the early 1960s. TA-51was first used by the Laboratory's Biomedical Research Group (H-4) during the Cold War years to support biomedical research conducting whole-animal studies on mammalian radiobiology (i.e., the effects of radiation of mammals) (Richmond and Voelz 1973). This research was conducted from the 1960s through the 1970s.

In 1980 the group's focus transitioned when the Experimental Engineering Test Facility was established at TA-51, west of the Radiation Exposure Facility, which supported research in developing effective techniques for the burial of wastes in semi-arid climates (LANL 1986a). During the 1980s operations at the Radiation Exposure Facility shifted focus to non-radiation (i.e., oil shale and nitrogen oxides) exposure research on animals (LANL 1986a, 1986b).

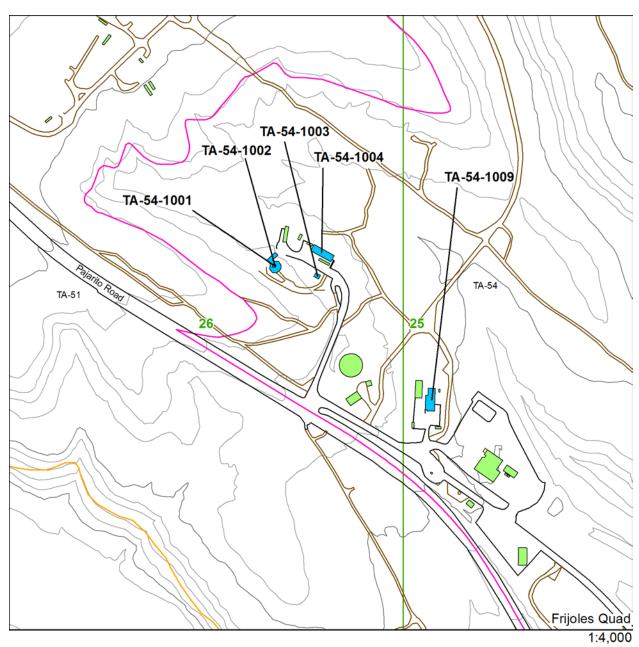
In 1990 the portion of TA-51encompassing the Radiation Exposure Facility (TA-54-1001, -1002, and -1003) constructed in 1962, and the animal holding facilities (TA-54-1004, and -1009) constructed in 1967 and 1974 respectively, became designated as TA-54 West, part of TA-54 Waste Disposal Site (Map 3). TA-54 was established in the early 1950s for disposal of radioactive and nonradioactive wastes within several material disposal areas and has continued these operations through to the present (LANL 1992). This original portion of the technical area is located in the eastern portion of present-day TA-54.

#### LANL Cold War Context and Themes at TA-54 West

Key historical themes have been identified in a LANL Cold War context report produced as part of the documentation of the former Laboratory Administration Building (SM-43) (Machen et al. 2010). The scientific work at TA-54 West has contributed significantly towards one important LANL-wide Cold War historical theme, *Bioscience and Biotechnology*, which includes the subtheme radiation exposure and animal testing.

#### Bioscience and Biotechnology

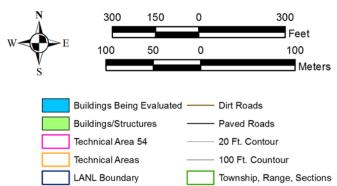
Biological research has been an integral part of the scientific activity at the Laboratory since Manhattan Project days. Health research units were established in the wartime Laboratory because, although radiation was known to cause cell injury and genetic mutation, little was known about exposure limits and the mechanisms of damage. Early biological research was devoted to whole-animal studies to better understand the physiological consequences of radiation exposure and to set dose limitations for workers. Later, research was undertaken to understand these effects at the cellular and subcellular level, which led naturally into investigations of the genetic effects of radiation and even later, into the Laboratory's central role in the Human Genome Project (Machen et al. 2010).



# Los Alamos National Laboratory

Resources Management Team ENV-ES Environmental Stewardship Services Group

Close-up of TA-54 West Evaluated Buildings



Мар 3

#### Radiation Exposure and Animal Testing at TA-54 West

The scientific work at TA-54 West contributes to the Cold War theme of *Bioscience and Biotechnology*, specifically focusing on radiation exposure and mammalian radiobiology research conducted by the Laboratory's Biomedical Research Group (H-4). This research was conducted to better understand the biological responses of mammals to ionizing radiation and radioactive materials (Richmond and Voelz 1973).

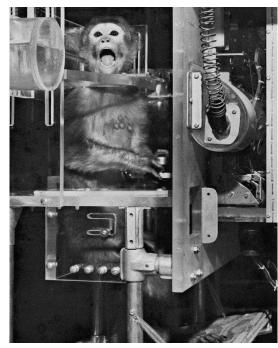
Radiation exposure research began at TA-54 West as a result of needing to expand the Health Research Laboratory in the early and mid-1960s. The Radiation Exposure Facility originally consisted of three buildings constructed in 1962: TA-54-1001, the exposure building (formerly TA-51-1); TA-54-1002, a lift house (formerly TA-51-2); and TA-54-1003, a control building (formerly TA-51-3). Research began with exposure studies using Cobalt 60 gamma rays and later focused on dosimeter calibration studies. Later, two animal holding facilities were constructed at TA-54 West that housed several animal species for exposure studies: TA-54-1004 (formerly TA-51-7) was constructed in 1967, and TA-54-1009 (formerly TA-51-15) was constructed in 1974. Animal species used at the exposure facility included mice, dogs, sheep, miniature swine, cows, and Macaque monkeys (LANL 1972, 1984, 1986a, 1986b, 1992).

Personnel from the Biomedical Research Group (H-4) and the Holloman Air Force Base Aero-Medical Laboratory collaborated during Holloman's early spaceflight program with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). During the early 1960s, the Radiation Exposure Facility conducted a series of radiation exposure experiments using Macaque monkeys trained for space flight simulation. Six monkeys were observed to see if they could perform tasks during and after exposure to different levels of Gamma radiation (Zimmerman 1965a, 1965b).

Connected to this study, in 1964, eight other monkeys rejected during the Holloman Air Force Base project were used for radiation exposure experiments involving higher lethal doses of radiation. Three years after this lethal exposure study, one of the female monkeys unexpectedly became pregnant by another monkey from the study and gave birth to a healthy baby unaffected by the potentially lethal exposure dose. This unexpected result contributed to the Biomedical Research Group's research of genetics and radiation exposure (LASL 1968).

The Radiation Exposure Facility continued supporting radiation exposure research until the mid-1970s. In the 1980s, the entire facility, including the animal holding facilities, was converted to support non-radiation exposure research on animals (LANL 1986b, 1992).





The Radiation Exposure Facility interior (photo at left) with shielded pit on floor and 3-ton hoist system that raised the radiation source for radiation exposure tests (Zimmerman 1965a). One of the Macaque monkeys (photo at right) used for exposure studies during the collaborative study with Holloman Air Force Base and NASA (Zimmerman 1965b).

#### MULTIPLE PROPERTY METHOD OF EVALUATION

All five buildings at TA-54 West were evaluated using a multiple property documentation approach. This systematic approach serves as a useful evaluation tool to determine the historical significance of a group of thematically-related properties, such as buildings that support *Bioscience and Biotechnology* at TA-54 West. A key element of the multiple property documentation approach is context. Contexts provide information about historical patterns and trends and have clearly defined themes, geographical areas, and chronological periods (U.S. NPS 1999).

The five historic buildings at TA-54 evaluated in this report are technologically related and date to the late Cold War era at Los Alamos (1956–1990). As discussed in the historical background section above, properties at TA-54 West are linked to subthemes underlying one of the LANL-wide Cold War historical themes identified in a LANL Cold War context document: *Bioscience and Biotechnology* (Machen et al. 2010). Decisions relating to final eligibility recommendations were based on the type of property, the level of physical integrity, and associations with this significant theme.

# **Associated Property Types**

The multiple property documentation approach requires the identification of property types that are associated with historical contexts. This identification facilitates the evaluation of individual properties within the broader complex of properties being reviewed. Properties are compared with other historical resources that have similar histories and similar physical characteristics (Hanford Site 1999a).

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There are two general property types associated with TA-54's historical theme of *Bioscience and Biotechnology*.

- 1. **Laboratory-Testing Buildings or Structures** such as experimental facilities and laboratories.
- 2. **Support Buildings and Structures** such as warehouses, storage buildings, water tanks, utilities, and waste treatment facilities.

**Laboratory-testing facilities** located at TA-54 West are associated with the technical functions underlying the main Cold War theme of *Bioscience and Biotechnology*. Specific activities carried out in this type of property supported Cold War biosciences research through whole studies of radiation exposure on animals.

Laboratory-testing facilities are representative of the industrial vernacular architectural style prevalent at the Laboratory. Like LANL's other research facilities, the design of the properties at TA-54 West is primarily determined by the nature of the technical area's specific operations. For example, reinforced concrete is the primary construction material used when designing a facility for chemicals and radioactive materials research because concrete is inherently secure, durable, and cleanable. The type of activities carried out in each building or structure also determines the configuration of interior space. An example at TA-54 West is the radiation exposure building, TA-54-1001.

**Support buildings and structures** were originally built to support Cold War research and development. Like laboratory-testing facilities, support facilities are divided into two subcategories. First tier support properties are primarily buildings and include machine shops, warehouses, power plants, and significant water tanks. Second tier support properties are primarily structures; examples include pump houses and electrical substations. Examples at TA-54 West of first tier support buildings include the lift house (TA-54-1002), the control building (TA-54-1003), and the animal holding facilities (TA-54-1004 and -1009).

Core properties within each associated property type have also been identified. These buildings or structures are key representatives of their associated theme(s) and are often eligible for the National Register.

# Integrity

Although properties may be significant or exceptionally significant and may be eligible for the Register based on association with historical events and contexts, integrity must be determined for all buildings that, on first-cut, are considered eligible. Los Alamos National Security, LLC (LANS) historic buildings staff has developed four integrity codes to better assess potentially eligible properties. The integrity requirements for properties eligible under Criterion A are less stringent than for those properties eligible under Criterion C. A historically significant property with a level 3 integrity could still be eligible, especially if an element of historical uniqueness is involved. Properties eligible under Criterion C should have no lower than a level 2 integrity. Level 4 integrity properties are not eligible for the Register.

Excellent Integrity—the property is still closely associated with its primary context and
retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.
Little or no remodeling has occurred to the property and all remodeling is in keeping with its
associated historic context and significant use period.

- 2. Good Integrity—the property's interior and exterior retain historic feeling and character but most of the original equipment may be gone. The property may have had minor remodeling.
- 3. Fair Integrity—a property in this category should retain original location, setting, association, and exterior design. All associated interior machinery and equipment may be absent but the key question is "Is this property still recognizable to a contemporary of the building's historic period?"
- 4. Poor Integrity—the property has no connection with the historically significant setting, feeling, and context. Major changes to the property have occurred. The property would be unrecognizable to a contemporary.

#### **Themes**

Activities within TA-54 West can be grouped under historical subthemes that support the technical area's Cold War scientific theme of *Bioscience and Biotechnology*. The specific subtheme of radiation exposure and animal testing is related to all five buildings described in this report.

**Bioscience and Biotechnology (Radiation Exposure and Animal Testing)** TA-54-1001, TA-54-1002, TA-54-1003, TA-54-1004, and TA-54-1009

# **Eligibility Criteria**

Laboratory-testing facilities do not need to possess an integrity of both exterior and interior features in order to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. In cases where original equipment has been removed, a property can still be considered significant for its historical associations. Laboratory-testing properties need only retain original location, setting, association, feeling, and exterior design to maintain significant historical integrity under Criterion A. Properties eligible under Criterion C have to meet a more stringent standard of physical integrity. However, additions and remodeling that reflect changing scientific missions are acceptable under Criterion C (Hanford Site 1999b).

In order to be eligible under Criterion A, support buildings and structures must have functioned as significant support facilities within an associated historical context (Hanford Site 1999b). First tier support properties, if linked to a historically significant context and 50 years old or older, may be eligible for the Register. If less than 50 years old, support properties must be exceptionally significant.

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### **DESCRIPTIONS OF EVALUATED BUILDINGS**

**Technical Area:** 54 **Building Number:** 1001

**Original Function:** Radiation Exposure Facility **Current Function:** Air Monitoring Facility

**Date Constructed:** 1962

# Buildings with same floorplan within TA: none



View of entrance on north side

#### **Associated Theme:** Bioscience/

Biotechnology

**Property Type:** Laboratory/Testing

**Integrity:** Good **Core:** Yes

**Eligibility:** Yes (Criterion A)



View of east side with TA-54-1002 on top

# **Architectural Description:**

TA-54-1001 is an oversized one-story, predominantly octagonal shaped, poured concrete building measuring 42 ft by 42 ft. An L-shaped corridor, with the two legs measuring 31 ft and 23 ft, housed the access tunnel and mechanical room and connects to the octagonal radiation exposure room on the west side. Above the mechanical room is an equipment room. The entire structure is constructed with 4-ft-wide concrete footings, a 6-in. floor slab, and 12-in.-thick concrete walls and is covered with a domed roof ranging in thickness from 2 ft to 2 ft 6 in. The structure is then covered with an additional 8 ft of compacted earth. The radiation exposure room contains a rectangular concrete storage pit measuring 19 ft 2½ in. by 6 ft 2 in. maximum dimensions by 10-ft-deep covered by a metal grate. This pit is currently sealed by a welded metal plate. A 3-ton hoist is located directly above the pit. The hoist is supported by TA-54-1002 that houses the lifting mechanisms and a large vent stack.

The only entrance into the bunkered room is located on the north side of the access tunnel. There are 12-in.-thick concrete retaining walls that angle out from the building; one at 27 degrees measuring 30-ft-long and the other at 45 degrees measuring 24-ft-long. The entrance consists of a pair of painted hollow metal and half-glass (wire) doors.

The interior lighting in the octagonal-shaped room appears to be original along with four fixed camera systems that are in four corners of the ceiling. The original ventilation system appears to be mostly intact with some modifications associated with more recent laboratory equipment. Additionally, the original 3-ton hoist that would raise and lower items from the subfloor pit is intact but not operational.

#### **Historical Background:**

TA-54-1001, constructed in 1962 and formerly numbered TA-51-1, is the main building of the Radiation Exposure Facility. Radiation exposure research began at TA-54-1001 in the early 1960s beginning with exposure studies to Cobalt 60 gamma rays. The Radiation Exposure Facility also functioned as a dosimeter calibration facility (LANL 1986a). During exposure experiments, the radiation source would be raised from the pit into the facility's main room via a cable system operated by a 3-ton hoist system supported in building TA-54-1002. Exposure subjects were monitored by instruments and closed circuit television systems from the control building TA-54-1003. Radiation exposure studies continued until the mid-1970s. In the 1980s, the entire facility was reorganized to support non-radiation (i.e., oil shale and nitrogen oxides) exposure research on animals (LANL 1972, 1984, 1986b, 1992; LASL 1961; Zimmerman 1965a, 1965b). Currently, the building is used by the LANL Air Quality Compliance program for instrumentation maintenance and calibration and air sample preparation and processing.

#### **Determination of Eligibility:**

This building meets National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance in that it possesses integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property in TA-54 West. The building is significant under Criterion A because of its association with Cold War science in support of the Laboratory's biomedical program through radiation exposure and other animal testing. The building's exterior and interior are relatively unchanged from when it was constructed and its overall physical integrity is good. Unique features like the intact lift system, the plates covering the pit, and video monitoring systems are still intact and demonstrate the interpretation of the building as a key laboratory/testing facility in support of Cold War era biomedical research.

**Technical Area:** 54 **Building Number:** 1002

**Original Function:** Exposure Facility Lift House

**Current Function:** Equipment Bldg.

**Date Constructed:** 1962

Elig

**Eligibility:** Yes (Criterion A)

**Associated Theme:** Bioscience/

**Property Type:** Support Building (1<sup>st</sup> Tier)

#### **Buildings with same floorplan within TA:** none



View of east side on top of TA-54-1001

#### **Architectural Description:**

Core: Yes

Biotechnology

**Integrity:** Good

TA-54-1002 is a one-story, rectangular-in-plan structure that measures 9 ft 4 in. by 7 ft 4 in. This small building is constructed with a concrete floor slab, concrete masonry unit walls, and a very low pitched gable roof consisting of 2-in. by 6-in. wood joists covered by wood sheathing and a built-up tar and gravel roofing system. The roof overhangs the building walls by 1 ft 4 in. A single painted hollow metal door provides access on the east side. A large vent stack protrudes from the building's roof and is supported by insulated guy wires. A cable tray containing the hoist control and video cables

extends out from the building's east side and connects to the control building TA-54-1003. The interior of the building houses the lift mechanism for the 3-ton hoist in TA-54-1001.

During the building walkthroughs, it was noted that although they are no longer in operation, the control and video cables from building TA-54-1003 (the control building) to TA-54-1002 are intact via above ground cable trays. The interior of the building still houses the lift mechanism for the 3-ton hoist in TA-54-1001.

#### **Historical Background:**

TA-54-1002, constructed in 1962 and formerly numbered TA-51-2, is a support structure for TA-54-1001. It is the lift house for the 3-ton hoist in TA-54-1001. It is an integral part of the Radiation Exposure Facility since it houses the lift system that would raise and lower a radiation source from the underground pit in TA-54-1001 used during radiation exposure experiments. The lift system would be operated via the control building, TA-54-1003, with cables running along an above-ground cable tray between the two buildings (LANL 1972, 1984, 1986b, 1992; Zimmerman 1965a, 1965b). Currently, the building is not used for any purpose and the lift system is no longer operable.

#### **Determination of Eligibility:**

This building meets National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance in that it possesses integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property within TA-54 West. The building is significant under Criterion A due to its association with Cold War science in support of the Laboratory's biomedical program, specifically with radiation exposure research and animal testing. The building is also identified as an integral component of the Radiation Exposure Facility's main building, TA-54-1001.

**Technical Area:** 54 **Building Number:** 1003

**Original Function:** Control Building **Current Function:** Restroom/Break room

**Date Constructed:** 1962

#### **Buildings with same floorplan within TA:** none



View of northeast side with cable tray at right



View of southwest and southeast sides

#### **Associated Theme:** Bioscience/

Biotechnology

**Property Type:** Support Building (1<sup>st</sup> Tier)

**Integrity:** Good **Core:** Yes

**Eligibility:** Yes (Criterion A)



View of northwest side with cable tray at left



View of southeast side

#### **Architectural Description:**

TA-54-1003 is a one-story rectangular-in-plan building that measures 11 ft 4 in. by 17 ft 4 in. The simple building is constructed with a concrete perimeter foundation, 4-in. concrete floor slab, and 8-in. concrete masonry unit walls. There is a 5-in.-thick concrete step at the entry door. The flat roof is constructed with 2-in. by 6-in. wood joists covered with wood sheathing and built-up tar and gravel roof system. The roof overhangs the building walls by 1 ft 4 in. The interior consists of two rooms: the main control room and a restroom.

A single painted hollow metal door is located on the north side and provides the only access into the building. The north side of the building contains a single three-light awning style window currently housing a window air conditioning unit while the east side contains a two-light metal window.

#### **Historical Background:**

TA-54-1003, constructed in 1962 and formerly numbered TA-51-3, is the control building for TA-54-1001, the main radiation exposure building. From this building, the mechanism for the 3-ton

hoist in TA-54-1001 was operated. Also, the video monitors were located in this building for observations of experiments in TA-54-1001. Its use for the Radiation Exposure Facility continued until the mid-1970s. During the 1980s, TA-54-1003 was converted to support non-radiation inhalation studies of nitrogen oxides, particularly on rodents (LANL 1984, 1986b, 1992). Currently, the building is being used as a restroom and break room facility.

#### **Determination of Eligibility:**

This building meets National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance in that it possesses integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, the building is eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property in TA-54 West. The building is significant under Criterion A due to its association with Cold War science in support of the Laboratory's biomedical program through radiation exposure and other animal testing. The building is an integral part of the Radiation Exposure Facility as the control and monitoring room for experiments conducted with TA-54-1001 during the Cold War. Like TA-54-1002, this building is clearly identifiable as an integral component of the Radiation Exposure Facility.

**Technical Area:** 54 **Building Number:** 1004

**Original Function:** Animal Holding Facility

**Current Function:** Storage **Date Constructed:** 1967

#### Buildings with same floorplan within TA: none



View of northwest and southwest sides



View of southeast and northeast sides

#### **Associated Theme:** Bioscience/

Biotechnology

**Property Type:** Support Building (1<sup>st</sup> Tier)

Integrity: Fair Core: No Eligibility: No



View of southwest and southeast sides



View of northeast and northwest sides

# **Architectural Description:**

TA-54-1004 is a single-story, pre-engineered building measuring 80 ft by 24 ft. It is constructed of a steel frame, galvanized metal siding and a low pitched 2/12-sloped galvanized metal roof. There are three metal gravity exhausters along the ridge of the roof. Metal half-glass personnel doors are located on the east, west, and north sides of the building. Numerous metal two-light windows are on the north and south sides.

There have been few modifications to the building. The outdoor dog runs constructed of chain link fencing have been removed, as well as the doggie doors into the inside pens. The exterior concrete curbs dividing the 20 runs are still in place. The interior configuration was later modified and adapted to accommodate various dry laboratory activities.

#### **Historical Background:**

TA-54-1004, constructed in 1967 and formerly numbered TA-51-7, is a former animal holding facility for the Radiation Exposure Facility complex (TA-54-1001, -1002, and -1003) at TA-54 West. The building was designed to house animals, particularly dogs, used for radiation exposure experiments at the facility. There were 20 individual holding pens and gravel-surface dog runs constructed in the building. At the time of construction, this building doubled the holding capacity of dogs for the biomedical research program. After radiation exposure research was ended at TA-54 West in the 1970s, the facility continued to house animals for non-radiation exposure research conducted during the 1980s. In the early 1990s when all animal exposure research had ended at TA-54 West, the building was remodeled to be an analytical laboratory for environmental studies and the animal holding pens and fences were removed (LANL 1992). It is currently being used for storage.

#### **Determination of Eligibility:**

This building does not meet National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance. It is not eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property in TA-54 West. The building was built to support radiation exposure experiments conducted in TA-54-1001 during the Cold War. Specifically, the building functioned as an animal holding facility and is of secondary importance to the identified LANL Cold War historical theme *Bioscience and Biotechnology*. Additionally, the building is less than 50 years old and does not meet the level of exceptional significance necessary for Register-eligibility under Criterion Consideration G.

**Technical Area:** 54 **Building Number:** 1009

**Original Function:** Animal Holding Facility

**Current Function:** Vacant **Date Constructed:** 1974

#### Buildings with same floorplan within TA: none



View of west and south sides



View of east side

#### **Associated Theme:** Bioscience/

Biotechnology

**Property Type:** Support Building (1<sup>st</sup> Tier)

Integrity: Poor Core: No Eligibility: No



View of north and west sides



View of south and east sides

# **Architectural Description:**

TA-54-1009 is a single-story, metal-framed pre-engineered building measuring 32 ft by 80 ft with galvanized ribbed panel siding and roof panels. It has a low-pitched roof at a 2/12-slope. There are four metal gravity exhausters on the roof as well as other utility vents and pipes. The original interior walls were constructed of concrete block (CMU) which separated five animal pens. Outdoor runs were also created with chain link fencing. A unique feature was an 8-ft-tall by 9-ft-diameter metal granary for food storage that has been removed. Metal personnel doors are located on all sides of the building and metal windows are on the east and north sides of the building. Originally, a 1-ton monorail system was incorporated in the building.

In 1979, a lean-to shed was added to the west side of the building, the chain link fencing was removed, and the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system was upgraded. In 1990, a

major remodel incorporated a new framed ceiling, significant plumbing, and HVAC upgrades to create wet laboratory space. In 1993, a new liquid sanitary drain system, another lean-to type addition, and vestibule were also added. The interior was been modified to accommodate more recent laboratory activities.

#### **Historical Background:**

TA-54-1009, constructed in 1974 and formerly numbered TA-51-15, is a former large animal holding facility and laboratory at TA-54 West. The building was originally used to house animals, particularly miniature swine, used for radiation exposure experiments up until the mid-1970s. In the 1980s, TA-54-1009 was converted to support non-radiation exposure experiments focused on the toxicity of oil shale, particularly on cows. The building was periodically cleaned out and waste materials went to a sanitary landfill. In 1986, all residues were reported to have been bagged and none are thought to remain in the building. In 1987, the building housed rodents used for research on the effects of exposure to nitrous oxides. In the 1990s, the building was converted into office spaces and laboratories for conducting industrial hygiene research related to respiratory protective devices (LANL 1984, 1992, 2010). Currently, the building is not in use because of contamination issues from activities after animal research ceased at TA-54 West.

#### **Determination of Eligibility:**

This building does not meet National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance. It is not eligible for inclusion on the Register as a significant property in TA-54 West. The building originally supported radiation exposure experiments conducted in TA-54-1001 during the Cold War during the 1970s. In the 1980s, it was later converted into a laboratory for oil shale testing on animals. Specifically, the building functioned as a support building, an animal holding facility, and laboratory and is of secondary importance to the LANL Cold War theme of *Bioscience and Biotechnology*. Additionally, the building is less than 50 years old and does not meet the level of exceptional significance necessary for Register-eligibility under Criterion Consideration G.

# **National Register Eligibility Recommendations**

# **Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

Of the five Cold War-era buildings evaluated for Register eligibility in this report, three are determined eligible under Criterion A (properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history). Historically, these properties supported biomedical research on animals focusing on dosimetry and genetic effects of radiation exposure during the Cold War, circa 1962 to the mid-1970s and later supported research on the effects of non-radiation exposure on animals from the mid-1970s into the 1980s. Buildings TA-54-1001, TA-54-1002, and TA-54-1003 were constructed in 1962 and form a functional grouping of buildings that make up the Radiation Exposure Facility. Their unique function and history forms their connection to the Cold War historical theme *Bioscience and Biotechnology* through the previously discussed subtheme of radiation exposure and animal testing.

Table 1 lists buildings evaluated in this report that are considered eligible for listing in the Register.

**Property** Use Date **Associated Themes Property Type** Integrity Core Number 54-1001 Radiation 1962 Yes Bioscience and Biotechnology Laboratory/Testing Good Exposure Facility (Laboratory) 54-1002 Support Bldg Yes Radiation 1962 Bioscience and Biotechnology Good (1<sup>st</sup> Tier) Exposure Facility Lift House (Support Bldg) 54-1003 Radiation 1962 Bioscience and Biotechnology Support Bldg Good Yes Exposure Facility (1<sup>st</sup> Tier) Control Building (Support Bldg)

**Table 1. Register Eligible TA-54 Properties** 

Total Number of Eligible Properties: 3

# **Properties Determined Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places**

Not all LANL properties constructed within the Laboratory's Manhattan Project and Cold War periods of significance<sup>2</sup> are historically important. In some cases, a property is of secondary or minor importance and does not contribute to the understanding of the key historical events or scientific developments that have taken place at the Laboratory. For example, some properties served a purely support function and do not adequately illustrate the historical themes shaping Laboratory history. In other cases, properties associated with significant LANL events have been modified to such an extent that the loss of physical integrity has impacted their status as Register-eligible properties.

The two animal holding facilities, TA-54-1004 and TA-54-1009, are not considered eligible for the Register because they are of secondary importance to the historical Cold War theme *Bioscience and Biotechnology*. These buildings housed animals used in radiation exposure experiments conducted

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See LANL Cultural Resources Management Plan (LANL 2006).

during the 1960s and 1970s in the Radiation Exposure Facility's main building (TA-54-1001). TA-54-1009's later function as a laboratory for non-radiation exposure testing in the 1980s is not part of the identified subtheme radiation exposure and animal testing. Furthermore, both of these buildings are less than 50 years old and do not meet the level of exceptional significance necessary for Register-eligibility under Criterion Consideration G.

Table 2 lists properties evaluated in this report that are not eligible for listing on the Register.

**Property** Use Date Associated Themes Property Type Integrity Core Number 54-1004 Animal Holding Facility Support Bldg 1967 Bioscience and Fair No (Support Bldg) Biotechnology (1<sup>st</sup> Tier) Support Blda 54-1009 Animal Holding 1974 Bioscience and Poor No (1<sup>st</sup> Tier) Facility/Biomed Laboratory Biotechnology (Support Bldg) Total number of non-eligible properties: 2

Table 2. Non-Register Eligible TA-54 Properties

#### CONCLUSION

In compliance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, LANS cultural resources staff has completed the evaluation of a small group of buildings associated with Cold War animal exposure experiments for inclusion in the Register. Of the evaluated properties, the three buildings that make up the former Radiation Exposure Facility, TA-54-1001, TA-54-1002, and TA-54-1003, are considered Register-eligible, while the two former animal holding facilities, TA-54-1004 and TA-54-1009, are considered not eligible.

The two buildings considered not eligible for the Register (TA-54-1004 and TA-54-1009) are scheduled for demolition during FY 2015 as part of LANL's Footprint Reduction Program activities.

In addition to Register evaluations, the historic properties at TA-54 were assessed for their preservation and public interpretation potential. The three Register-eligible properties are identified as unique Cold War facilities that should be retained for long-term adaptive reuse and historic interpretation at the Laboratory. TA-54-1001 is currently used as an air monitoring facility for LANL's Environmental Stewardship Service Group and for storage. TA-54-1003 is currently used as a break room and restroom at TA-54 West. TA-54-1002, although no longer in use, should be retained because of its connection as the lift building for the 3-ton hoist with TA-54-1001, the main radiation exposure building, and TA-54-1003, the control room.

The U.S. DOE, NNSA, Field Office requests the State Historic Preservation Officer to concur with the eligibility determinations contained in this report for the five properties at TA-54 West. Additionally, this report serves as notification that the two Register-ineligible properties described in this report, TA-54-1004 and TA-54-1009, will be demolished.

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APPENDIX A. Historic Building Inventory Forms with Selected Photographs and Building Drawings for TA-54-1001, -1002, -1003, -1004, and -1009.

LANL TA- Building # 54-1001				
Camera 984244				
Frame #s DCP_4779 through DCP_4780				
Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy, J. Ronquillo, N. Naranjo				
Date 8/17/2006				
Los Alamos National Laboratory RMT Historic Building Survey Form				
Building Name Radiation Exposure Building UTMs easting 385508 northing 3967714 zone 13				
Legal Description: Map Friioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec				
Current Use/ Function   Air Monitoring   Original Use/ Function   Radiation Exposure Building				
Date (estimated)  Date (actual)  1962  Property Type  Laboratory/Processing				
Type of Construction				
Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ☐ Reinforced Concrete 🗹				
Other Type of Construction  Octagonal with rectangular entry halls  # of Stories				
Foundation Reinforced Concrete				
Exterior CMU-Exterior Reinforced Concrete-Exterior Steel (galvanized) Steel (corrugated)				
Wood Siding Asbestos Shingles-Exterior In-Fill Panels Other-Exterior				
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc)  Covered with compacted earth				
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Signage, lights, concrete wing walls with steel retaining panels.				
<b>Addition</b> CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐				
Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Other- Addition				
Exterior Treatment-Addition				
Exterior Features-Addition				
Roof Form Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type Slightly domed				
Degree of Pitch/ Slope				
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal Rolled Asphalt Asbestos Shingles 4-Ply Built Up				
Other Roof Materials Concrete covered with compacted earth				
Window Type Casement Single Hung Sash Double Hung Sash Fixed Window				
Other Window Type none				
# of Each Window Type/ Comments				
Glass Type Clear □ Wire Glass ☑ Opaque □ Painted Glass □ Glass Block □				
Light Pattern				
Door Type       Personnel Door Types       Exterior       Fire Door       ☐       Single       ☐       Double       ✔       Roll-up       ☐       Sliding				

	Hollow Metal ✓ Solid Wood ☐ 1/2 Glazed ✓ Paneled ☐ Louvered ☐ Painted ✓			
Takawian				
Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled			
	Louvered Painted			
Equipment Door Types Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding			
Equipment Book Types Execution	Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled			
	Louvered Painted			
Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding			
	Hollow Metal ☐ Solid Metal ☐ 1/2 Glazed ☐ Paneled ☐			
	Louvered Painted			
# of Each Door Type/Comments: Pair of doors leading	to access tunnel.			
<b>Interior Wall</b> Gypsum Board ☐ Reinforced Concre	ete- Interior			
CMU- Interior $\square$ Plywood $\square$	Other- Interior			
In-Wall Electrical Wiring  On-Wa	II Electrical Wiring			
<b>Ceiling</b> Drop Ceiling □				
Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)				
Degree of Remodeling Unknown/None				
<b>Condition</b> Excellent ☐ Good <b>☑</b> Fair ☐ Det	eriorating $\square$ Contaminated $\square$ Burned $\square$			
Associated Buildings				
If yes, list building names and #s TA-54-1002, -1003, -	1004, & -1009			
Integrity Good				
Significance Eligible				
	D Not Eligible			
<u> </u>	D Not English			
DOE Themes				
Nuclear Weapon Components Audit Nuclear Weapon De and Assembly and Testing	sign    Nuclear Propulsion			
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science  Energy and Environment: Resea				
LANL Themes				
Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Supp	port Super Computing			
Reactor Technology   Biomedical/Health Physics	Strategic and Supporting Research			
Environment/Waste Management	nd Social History			
Recommendations/ Additional Comments				
Architectural Features (elevations)  TA-54-1001 (formerly TA-51-1 is an oversized one-story, predominately octagonal-in-plan structure measuring 42 ft by 42 ft in size. An L-shaped				

corridor, with the two legs measuring 31 ft and 23 ft, houses the access tunnel

and mechanical room and connects to the octagonal radiation exposure room. The entire structure is constructed with 4 ft wide concrete footings, 6 in. floor slab, and 12 in. thick concrete walls and is covered with a domed roof ranging in thickness from 2 ft to 2 ft 6 inches. The structure is then covered with an additional 8 ft of compacted earth. The radiation exposure room contains a 10 ft deep concrete storage pit and a three-ton hoist directly above it. The hoist is supported by TA-54-1002 that houses the lifting mechanisms as well as a large vent stack.

The only entrance into the bunked room is located on the north side of the access tunnel. Twelve-inch-thick concrete retaining walls angle out from the building one at 27 degrees measuring 30 ft long and the other at 45 degrees measuring 24 ft long. The entrance consists of a pair of painted hollow metal and half-glass (wire) doors.

Total sq ft	2023 net	Architect/ Builder	Kenneth S. Clark, Architect-Engineer
Alterations			

#### List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 30347
Sheet 13 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1001 (formerly TA-51-1)
Structural
Floor & Foundation Plan
July 17, 1961

ENG-C 30348
Sheet 14 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1001 (formerly TA-51-1)
Structural
Roof Framing Plan
July 17, 1961

ENG-C 30350
Sheet 16 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1001 (formerly TA-51-1)
Architectural
Floor Plan
July 17, 1961

ENG-C 30351
Sheet 17 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1001 (formerly TA-51-1)
Architectural
Sections

ENG-C 30352
Sheet 18 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1001 (formerly TA-51-1)
Architectural
Pit Plan and Details
July 17, 1961

ENG-R 3287 Sheet 1 of 1 Radiation Exposure Building TA-51-1 Floor Plan September 27, 1983

July 17, 1961

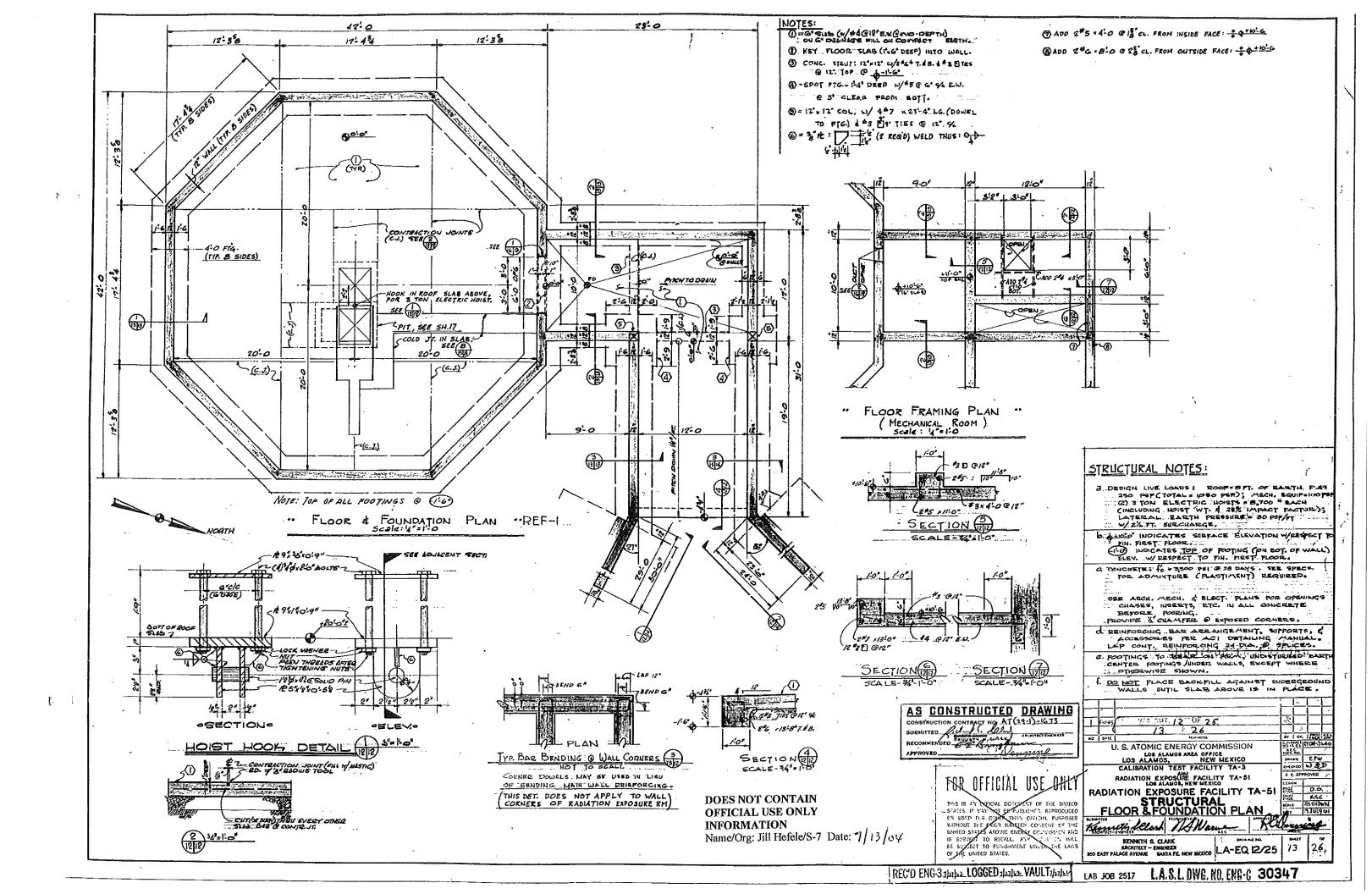
ENG AB-502
Sheet 1 of 1
Radiation Exposure Building
As-Built Record Floor Plan
Arch: Record Floor Plan
August 17, 1995

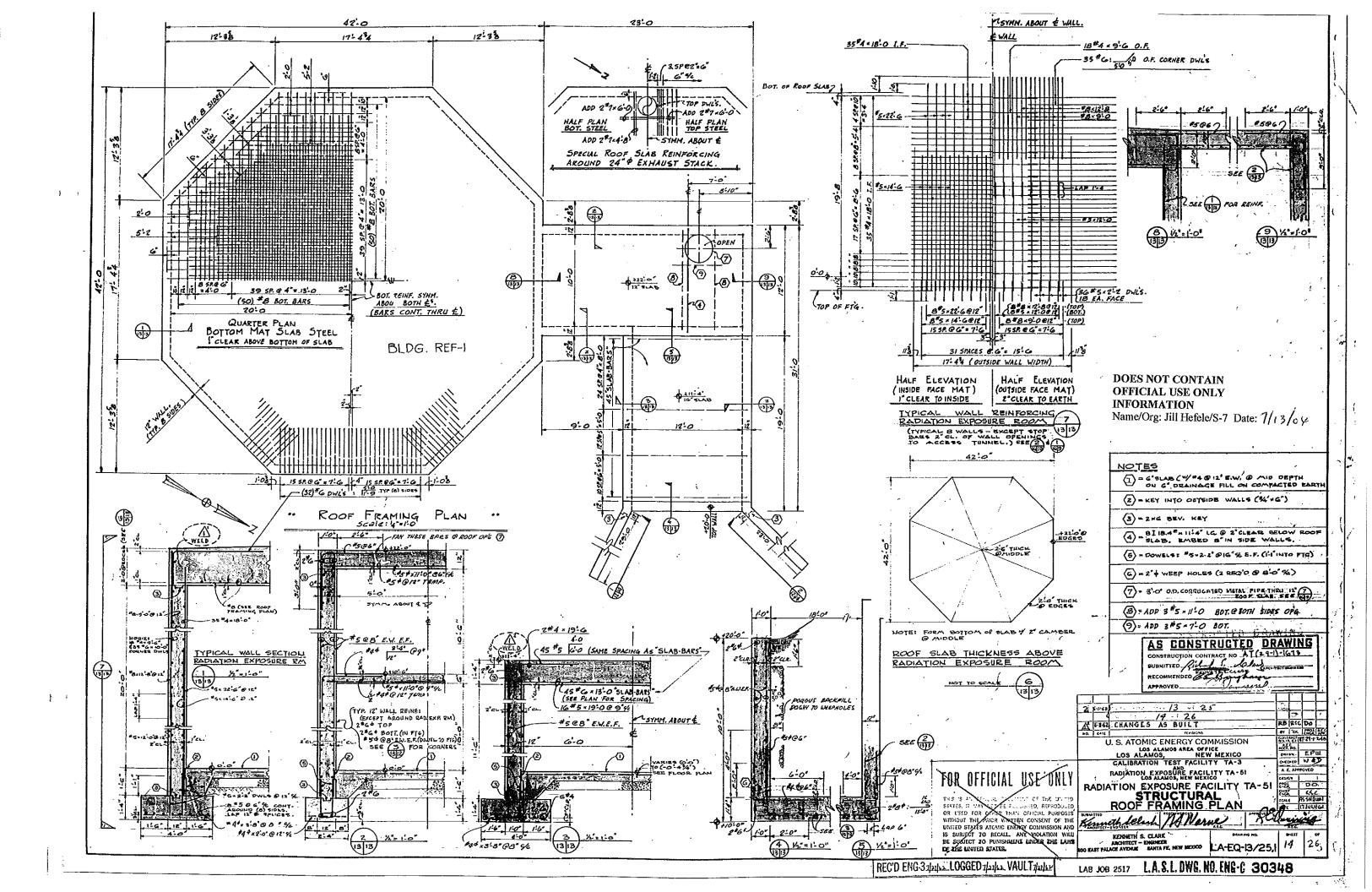


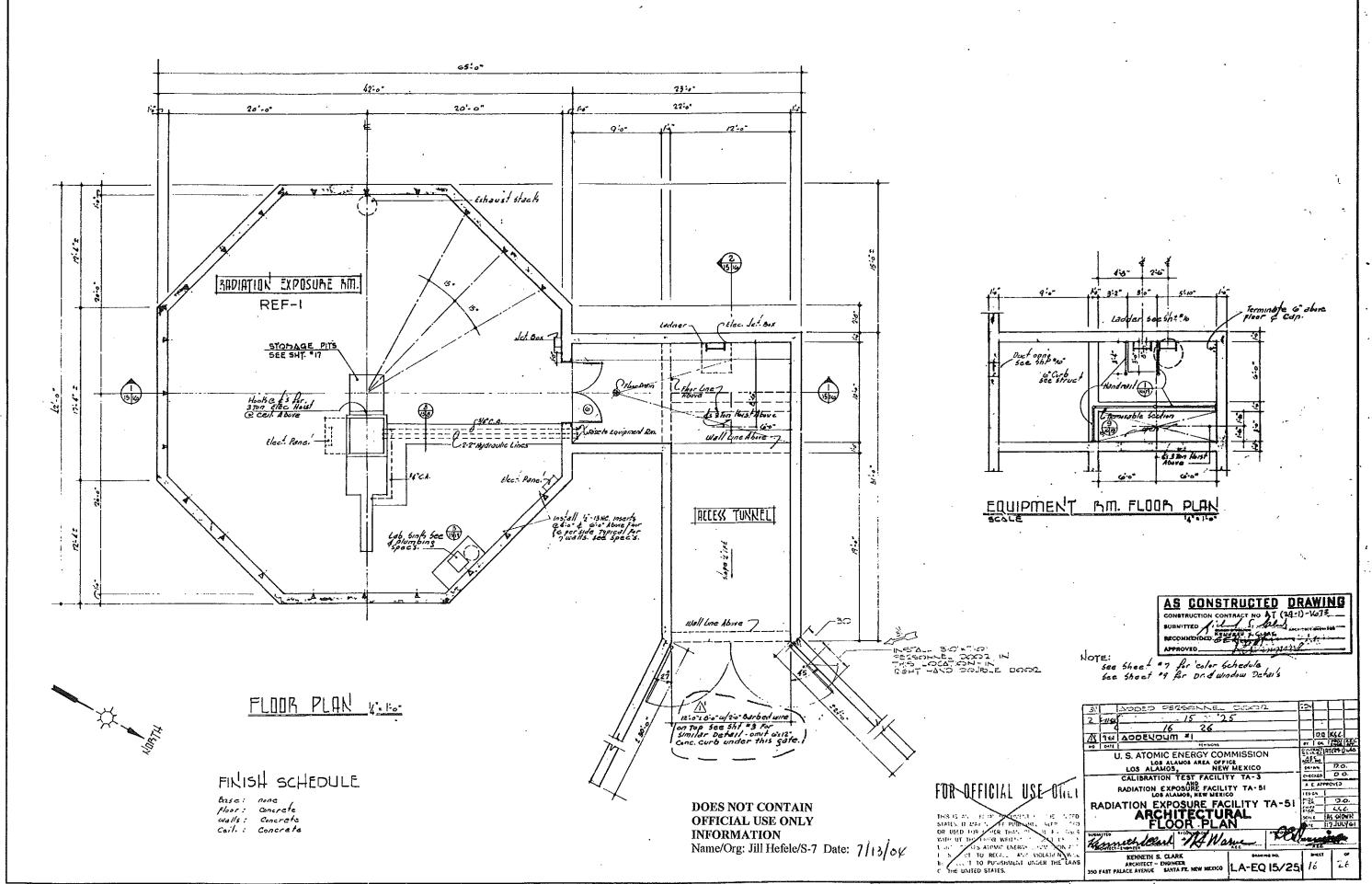
TA-54-1001 North side



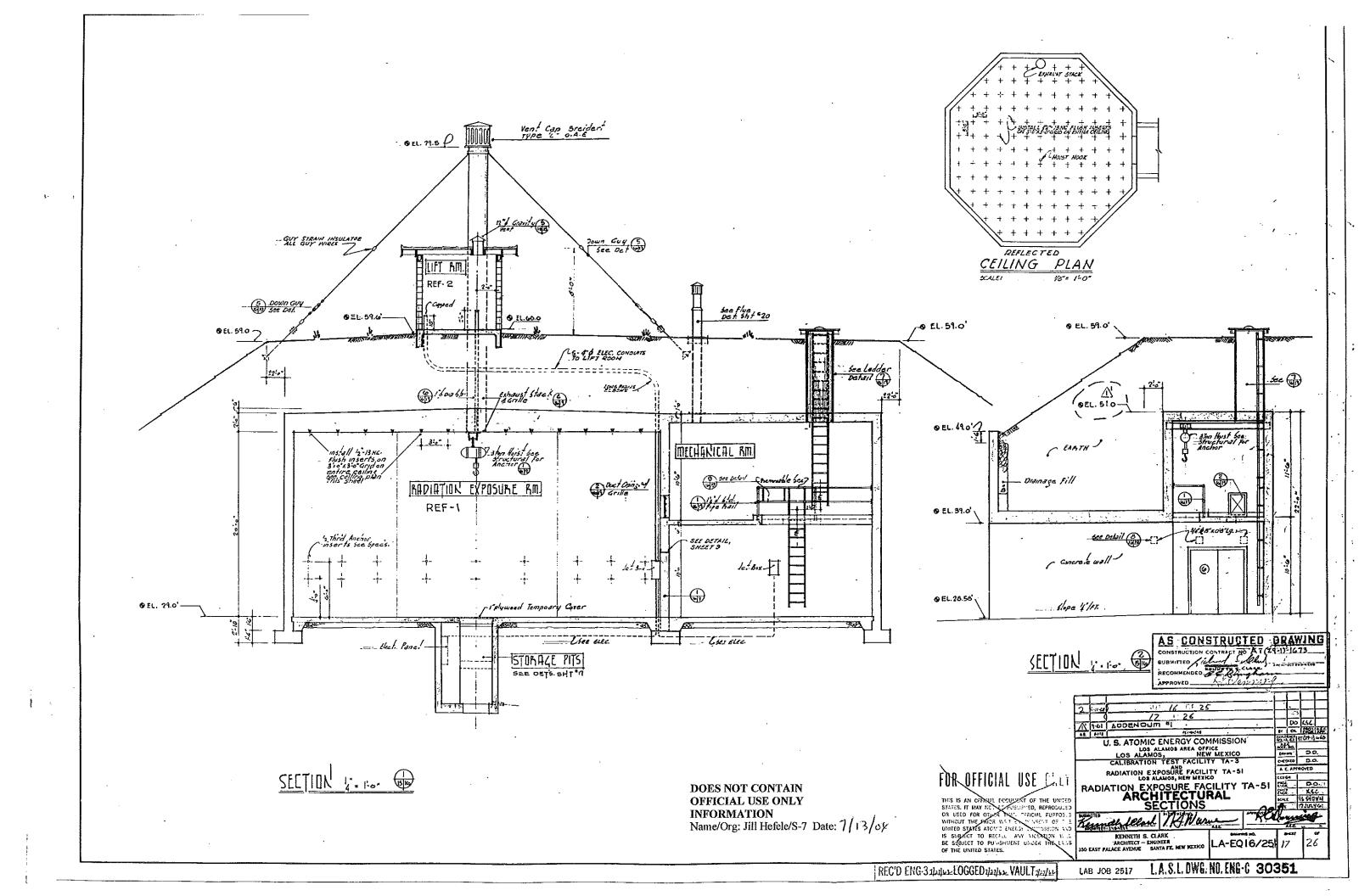
TA-54-1001 East side

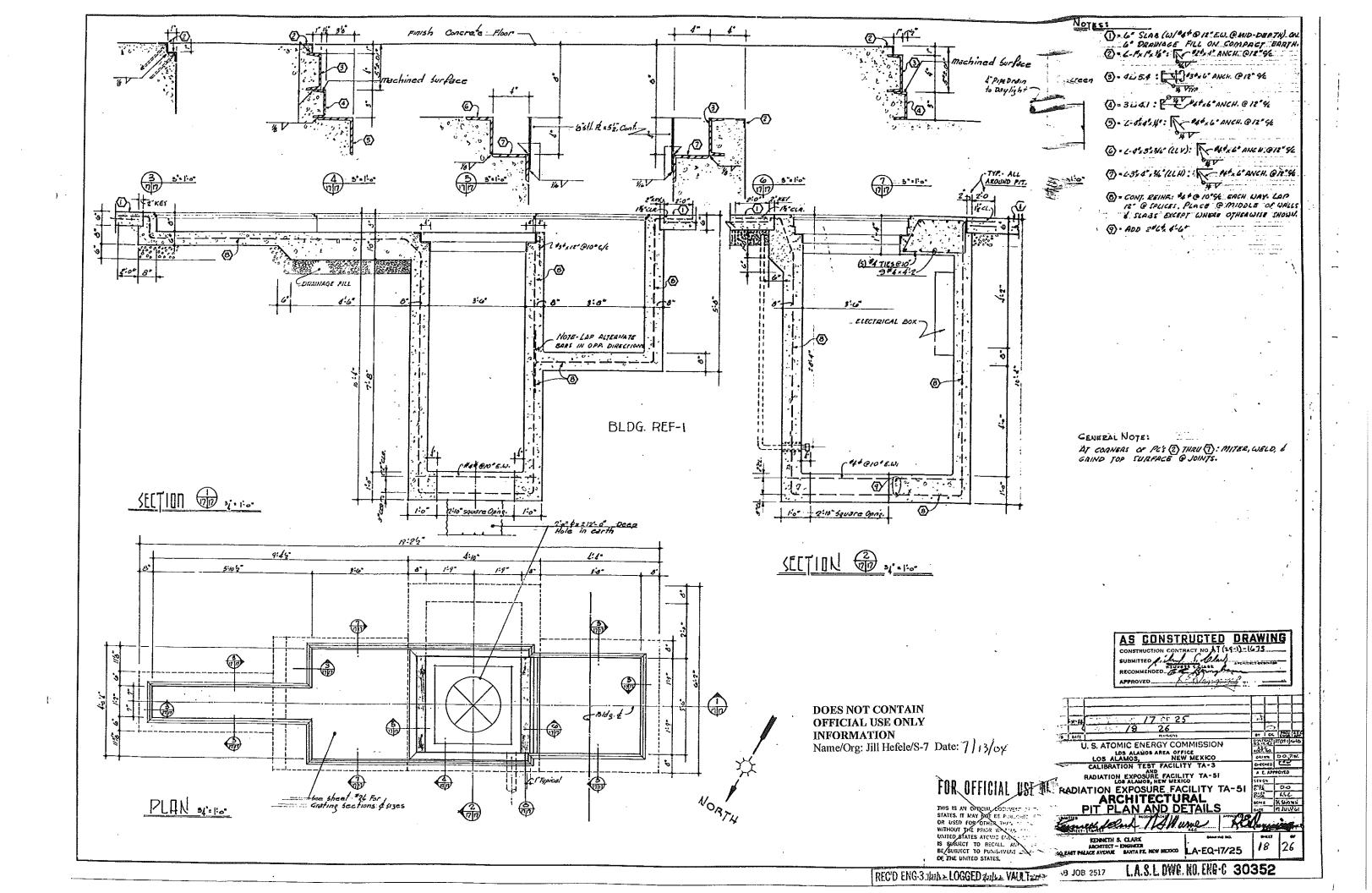


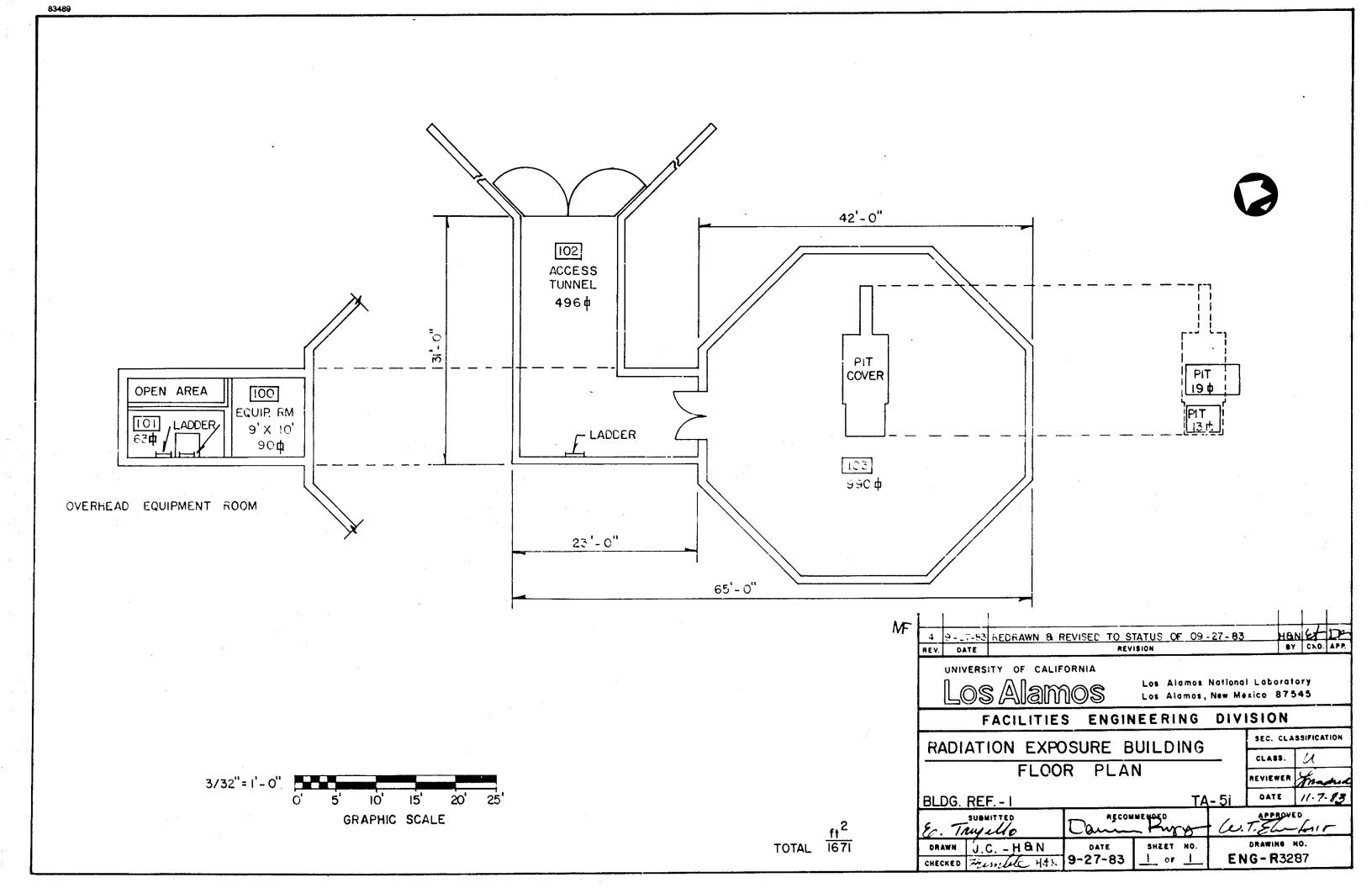


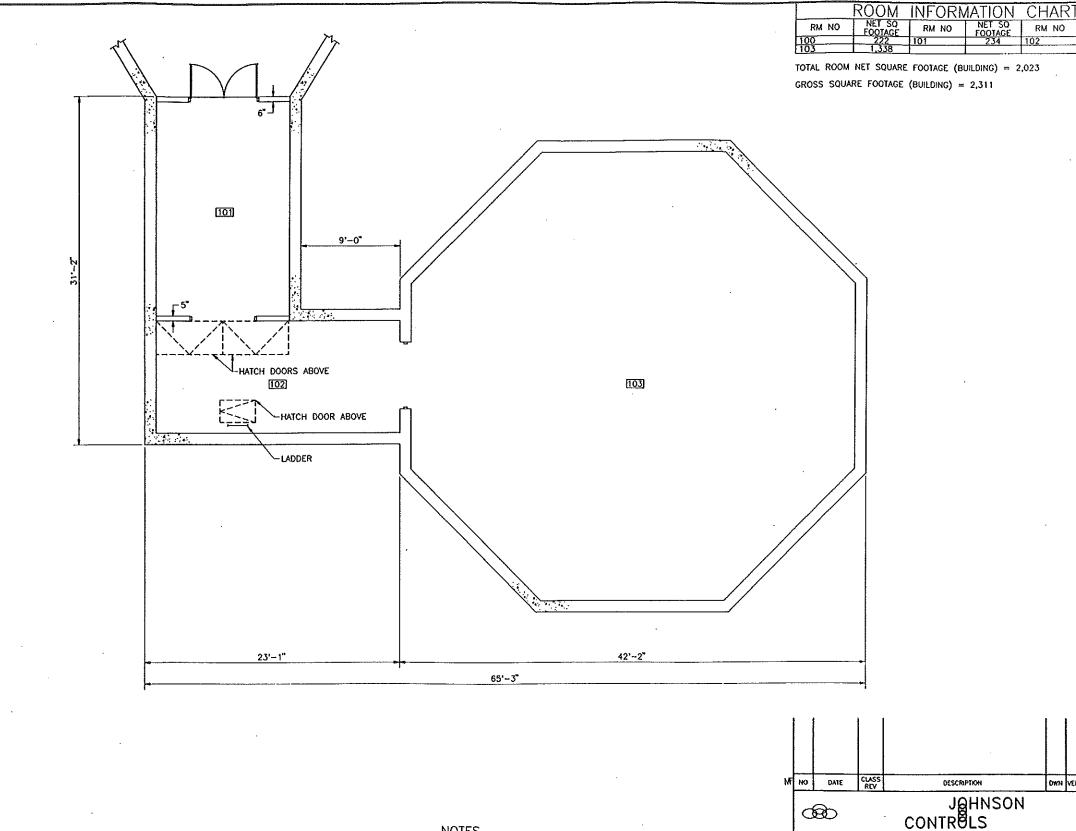


RECT: ENG-3 Harley LOGGED dalor VAULTHALLY THE FOR THE LAST DIRECTOR AND ING-C 30350









**LEGEND** 



CONCRETE WOOD OR METAL STUD

24'-1"

-HATCH DOORS

100

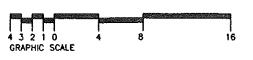
- LADDER

EQUIPMENT ROOM ABOVE RM 102

HANDRAIL (TYP)

RECORD FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"





## **NOTES**

- 1. ALL EXTERIOR WALLS ARE 12" THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 2. ALL INTERIOR WALLS ARE 12" THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 3. REFERENCE DRAWING ENG-R3287.
- 4. ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE IS COMPUTED BY MEASURING FROM THE INSIDE FACE OF EXTERIOR WALLS TO THE CENTERLINE OF ALL OTHER WALLS. AREAS SHOWN ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST SQUARE FOOT.
- 5. GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE IS EQUAL TO ALL FLOOR AREA (INCLUDING ALL OPENINGS IN FLOOR SLABS) MEASURED TO THE OUTER SURFACES OF EXTERIOR OR ENCLOSING WALLS, AND INCLUDES ALL FLOORS, MEZZANINES, HALLS, VESTIBULES, STANWELLS, SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT ROOMS, PENTHOUSES, VAULTS, AND ENCLOSED PASSAGES.
- 6. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST INCH.

MED LOGOSDA TO YOUR TAK

CLASSIFICATION // REVIEWER T, GUSDORS DELINION PROJECT ID | | DRAWING NO 7556 AB502 FIELD VERIFIED 8-4-95

BLDG 1001

AS-BUILT RECORD FLOOR, PLAN

RADIATION EXPOSURE BUILDING

ARCH: RECORD FLOOR PLAN

VERIFIED

DATE

LANL TA- Building # 54-1002
Camera 984244
Frame #s DCP_4780 and DCP_4781
Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy, J. Ronquillo, N. Naranjo
Date 8/17/2006
Los Alamos National Laboratory RMT Historic Building Survey Form
Building Name   Equipment Building   UTMs easting   385507   northing   3967715   zone   13
Legal Description: Map Friioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec
Current Use/ Function Equipment Building Original Use/ Function Equipment Building
Date (estimated)  Date (actual)  1962  Property Type  Support
Type of Construction
Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU ✔ Reinforced Concrete ☐
Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1
Foundation Concrete Slab
Exterior CMU-Exterior Reinforced Concrete-Exterior Steel (galvanized) Steel (corrugated)
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior ☐
note starry — notation of the start of the s
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc)  Painted
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Signage, lightning rods
<b>Addition</b> CMU-Addition ☐ Reinforced Concrete-Addition ☐ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☐ Wood ☐
Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Other- Addition
Exterior Treatment-Addition
Exterior Features-Addition
Roof Form Slanted/Shed ☐ Gable ✓ Other Roof Type
Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal $\square$ Rolled Asphalt $\square$ Asbestos Shingles $\square$ 4-Ply Built Up $\square$
Other Roof Materials  The very low pitched gable roof consisting of 2 in. by 6 in. wood joists covered by wood sheathing and a built-up tar and gravel roofing system. The roof overhangs the building walls by 1 ft 4 in.
Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐
Other Window Type none
# of Each Window Type/ Comments
Glass Type Clear Wire Glass Opaque Painted Glass Glass Block

Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted Double Roll-up Paneled Roll-up Sliding Louvered Roll-up Sliding Louvered Roll-up Roll-up Sliding Louvered Roll-up Roll-up Sliding Louvered Roll-up Roll-up Sliding Louvered Roll-up Roll-u			
		Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted			
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted			
		Interior	Fire Door $\square$ Single $\square$ Double $\square$ Roll-up $\square$ Sliding $\square$			
			Hollow Metal  Solid Metal  1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted			
# of Each Door	Type/Comments: Single	access door.				
Interior Wall	Gypsum Board Re	inforced Concre	te- Interior			
	CMU- Interior  Ply	wood $\square$	Other- Interior			
	In-Wall Electrical Wiring	On-Wal	Il Electrical Wiring			
<b>Ceiling</b> Dro	p Ceiling $\square$					
Interior Comme	nts (Equipment, etc)					
Degree of Rer	modeling Unknown/None					
			eriorating Contaminated Burned C			
Associated Bu						
		-1001, -1003, -1	1004, and -			
Integrity G	ood   1009					
Significance	Eligible					
Eligible Under Criterion A 🗹 B 🗌 C 🔲 D 🗎 Not Eligible 🗌						
DOE Themes	_					
Nuclear Weapon Components   Nuclear Weapon Design   Nuclear Propulsion   and Testing						
Peaceful Uses: I Nuclear Medicin Energy, Nuclear	e, Nuclear Envi	gy and ronment: Resea Design Projects				
LANL Themes						
	rch and Design, Testing, and					
Reactor Technology Biomedical/Health Physics Strategic and Supporting Research						
Environment/Waste Management Administration and Social History Architectural History						
Recommenda	tions/ Additional Comme	nts				

#### **Architectural Features (elevations)**

TA-54-1002 is a one-story, rectangular-in-plan structure measuring 7 ft 4 in. by 9 ft 4 in. in size. The small building is constructed with concrete floor slab, concrete masonry unit walls, and a very low pitched gable roof consisting of 2 in. by 6 in. wood joists covered by wood sheathing and a built-up tar and gravel roofing system. The roof overhangs the building walls by 1 ft 4 in. A single painted hollow metal door provides access into the small building. A large vent stack protrudes from the building's roof and is supported by insulated guy wires. A cable tray extends out from the building's east side and connects to building TA-54-1003. The building houses the mechanism for the three-ton hoist in TA-54-1001.

Total sq ft 48	net	Architect/ Builder	Kenneth S. Clark, Architect -En	gineer
Alterations				

#### List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 30353
Sheet 19 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1002 (formerly TA-51-2)
Architectural
Lift & Control Room Plans
July 17, 1961

ENG-C 30356
Sheet 22 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1002 (formerly TA-51-2)
Mechanical & Electrical
Lift & Control Room Plans
July 17, 1961

ENG-C 30338
Sheet 4 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1002 (formerly TA-51-2)
Site
Site Improvement Details
July 17, 1961

ENG-R 3288 Sheet 1 of 1 Lift Building, TA-51-2 (now TA-54-1002) Floor Plan December 24, 1962

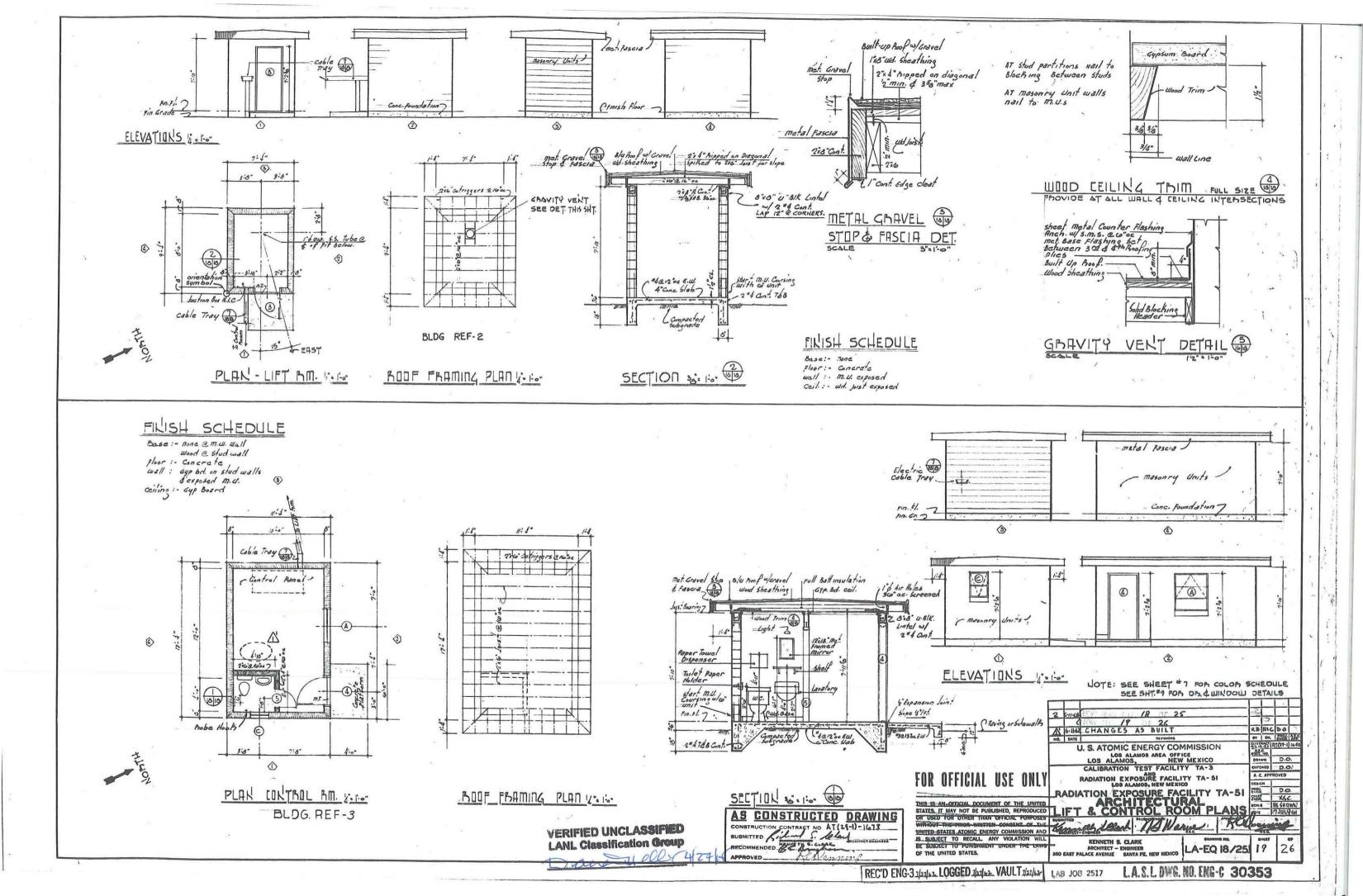
ENG-C 45713
Sheet 1 of 6
TA-51-1001 and -1002
Ventilation & Power Backup
Mechanical
Plan, Sections, Elevations, Detail, & Location
Plan

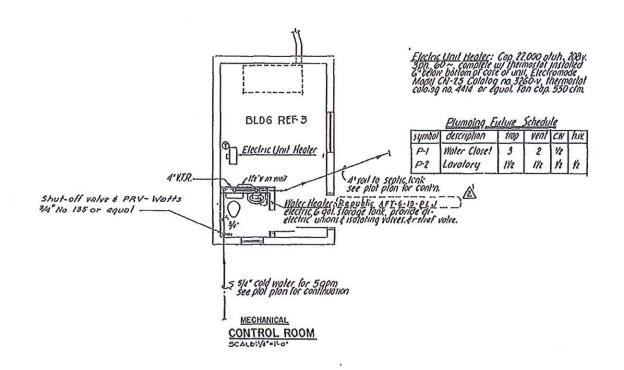


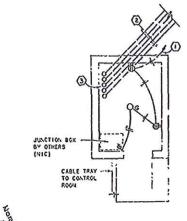
TA-54-1002 on top of TA-54-1001 East side



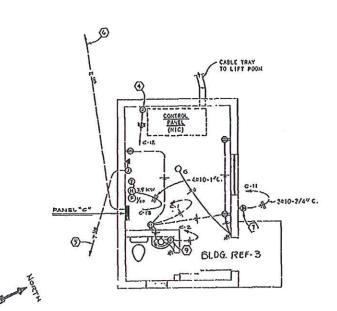
TA-54-1002 East side







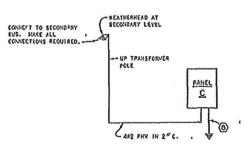
ELECTRICAL LIFT ROOM REF-2



ELECTRICAL CONTROL ROOM

### NOTES-

- (1) DOU'T TO RECEPTACLE IN RADIATION EXPOSURE ROOM.
- (2) FIVE 4-INCH CONCULTSDOWN TO JUNCTION BOX IN RADIATION EXPOSURE ROOM.
- 3) STUB CONDUITS UP 11-6" AND CAP. .
- 4 J-BOX FOR FUTURE CONNECTION OF FUTURE CONTROL PANEL. MOUNT 17-0# ABOVE FLOOR OR AS DIRECTED.
- (5) 1-INCH EUPTY COADUIT (PROVIDE PULL MIRE) 2'-0"MINIMAM SELON CRAEC TO CORRER FOLE. EXTEND COYOUIT UP FOLE 6-FEET AND BUSH. SEE PLOT PLAN. (6) INSTALL 482 RAY IN 2" CONDUIT 2"-0" MINIMAM BELON GRADE TO TRANSFORMER
  - 3 RECEPTACLE FOR YRAILER. MOUNT 4'-0" ABOVE GRACE.
  - (8) 181/0 IN 1" C. CONDUIT TO EXTEND 2'-0" OUT FROM BUILDING AND 2'-0" BELOW GRADE. CONVECT GROUND CONDUCTOR TO MAIN WATER LINE, EXMANST STACK AND TO CHAIN LINE FENCE. SEE SPEETS 2 0 3.
  - (3) J-EOX FOR CONNECTION TO HOT WATER HEATER.



POWER RISER DIAGRAM

# PANEL SCHEDULE PANEL C 120/2057-38-48-225 ANY MAINS WITH 70 AMP 3P MAIN BAEAKER. SURFACE NOUNTED, BOTTOM FEED. 2 - 20. SP BRANCH BREAKERS CCTS 1.2 4 - 20. SP BRANCH BREAKERS CCTS 3.6 (SPARES) 4 - 20. SP SPACES CCTS 7-1G (FUTURE) 1 - 30. 2P BRANCH BREAKER CCT 11 1 - 20. 3P BRANCH BREAKER CCT 12 (FUTURE CONTROL PATEL) 1 - 20. 2P BRANCH BREAKER CCT 12 (EUTURE CONTROL PATEL)

# AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

Jan Bank

# GENERAL NOTES-

- 1. FOR ELECTRICAL LEGEND SEE SHEET IJ.
- 2. FOR FIXTURE SCHEDULE SEE SHEET, 11.

							_	
3	8-11-62	. 21 1 2	5	_		_		
	1	22 : 26				_	_	
A'	6-H42	CHANGES AS BUILT		RB	RIC	Do	_	
N	961	ADDENDUM #1			00		<u>_</u>	
NO.	BATE					1521		
	Ĺ	J. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COI LOS ALAMOS AREA OFF LOS ALAMOS, NEV		110	Fag.	-	1 2 4.	
	CALIBRATION TEST FACILITY TA-3				A CAMPONTO			
	1	RADIATION EXPOSURE FACILITIES NEW MEXIC	7Y' TA-51	ito	N V	KE	_	
	ADIA	TION EXPOSURE FA	CTRICAL			KK POV		
LÏ	FT	& CONTROL RO		Tar.	_	7/17/		
Ke	mo	eth Sclark "MDW	yrie Roll	12		4		
350 E	ast pai	KENNETH S. CLARK ARCHITECT — ENGINEER ACE AVENUE SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO	LA-EQ 21/25.2		2	2	6	

Classification Group

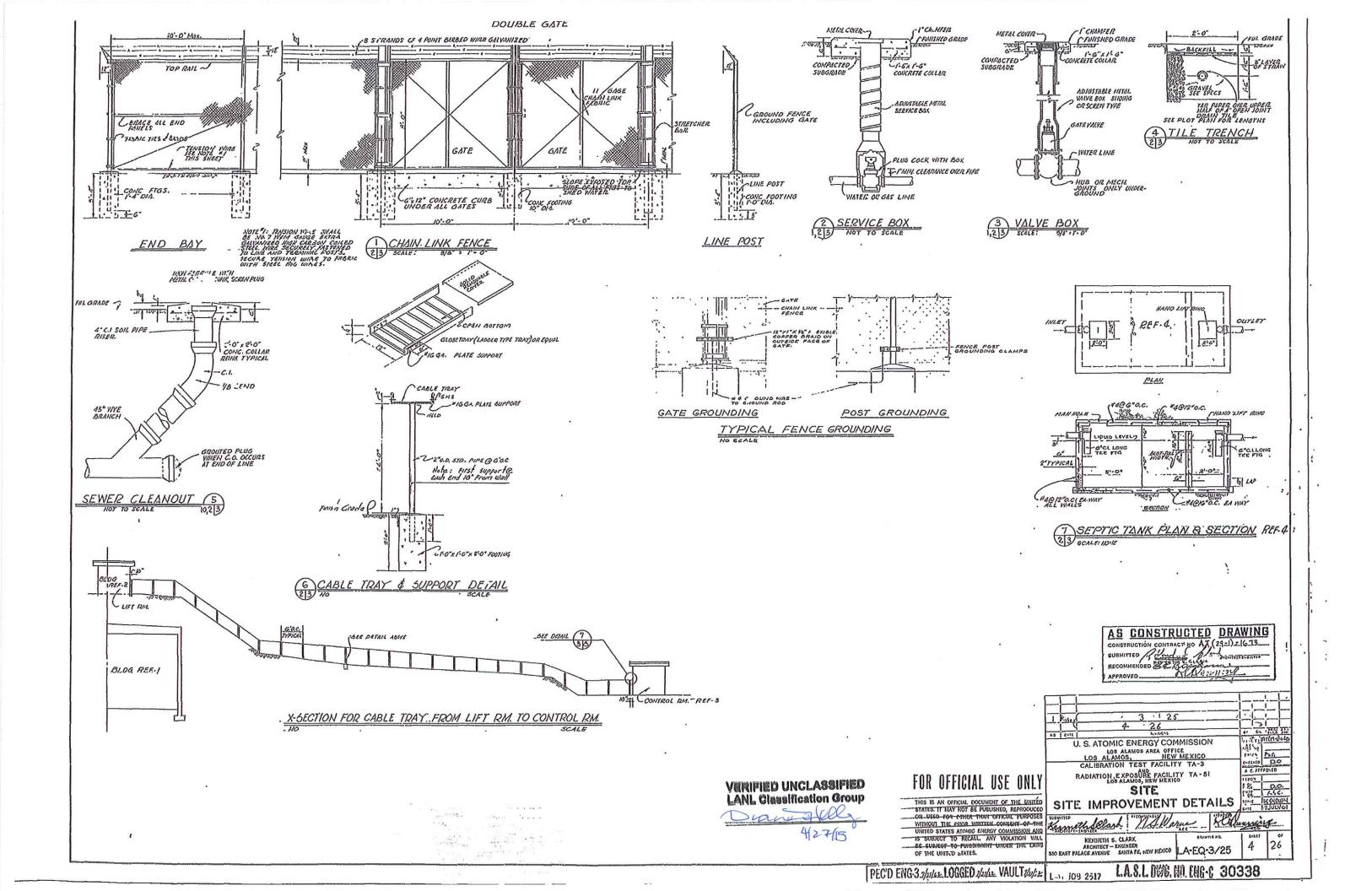
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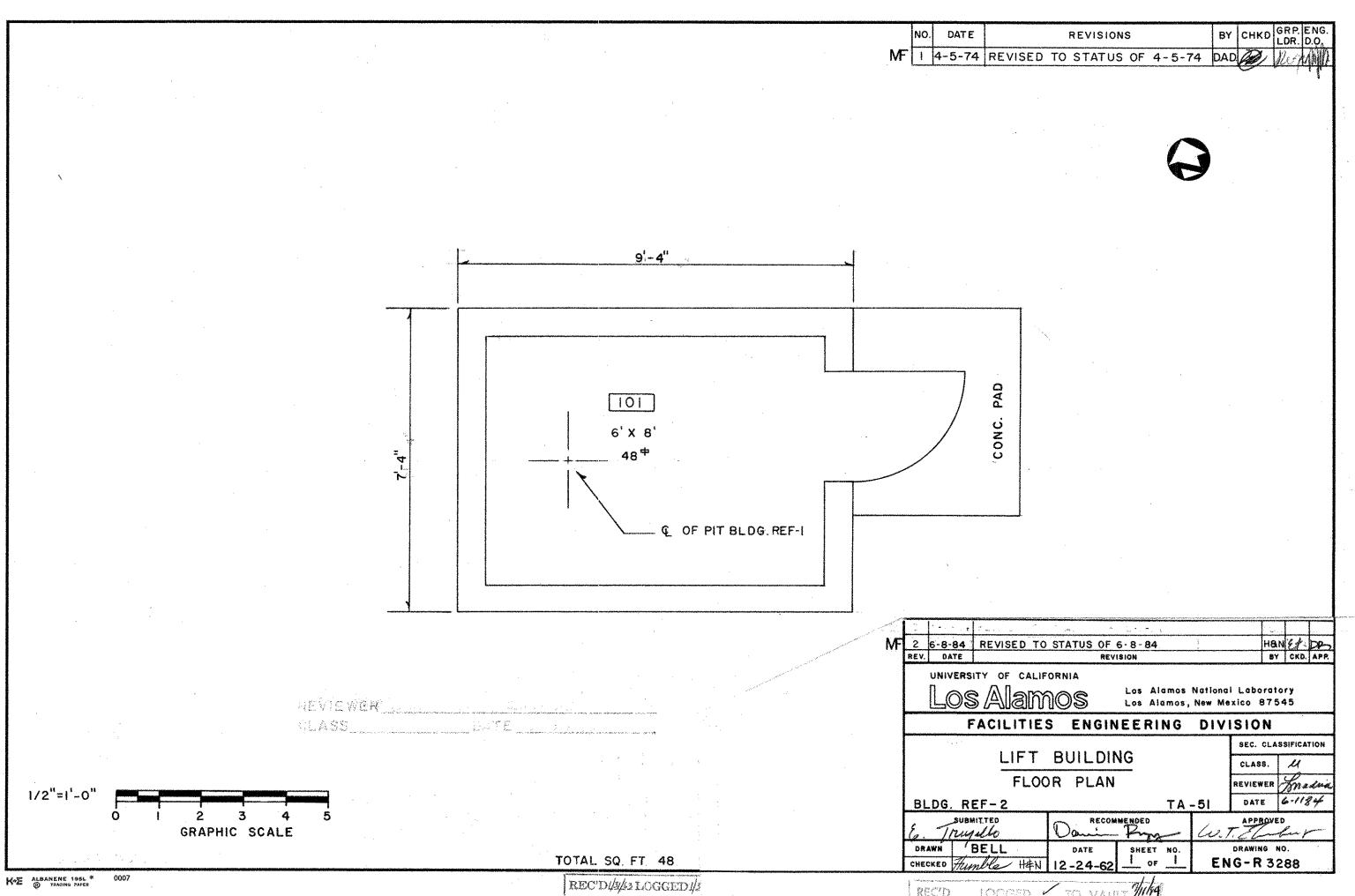
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND IS CUBJECT TO RECALL NEW WORKTON WILL

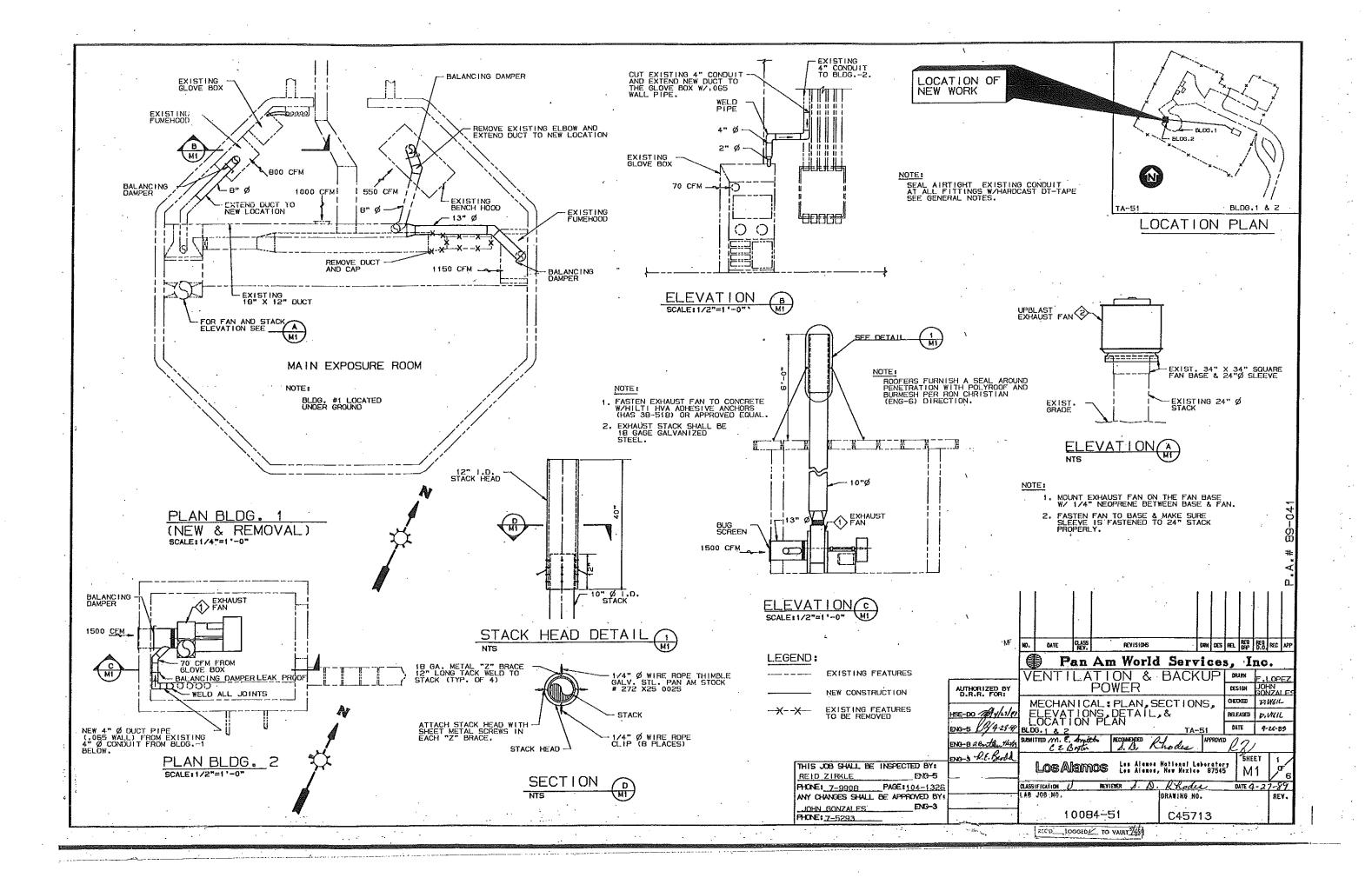
BE SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT UNDER THE LAWS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

REC'D ENG-3 Apples LOGGED Apples VAULTAPORE LAB JOB 2517 L.A.S.L. DWG, NO. ENG-C 30356





RECO LOCOTO / TO VAULT TIMA



LANL TA- Building # 54-1003
Camera 984244
Frame #s DCP_4782 through DCP_4785
Surveyor(s) S. McCarthy, J. Ronquillo, N. Naranjo
Date 8/17/2006
Los Alamos National Laboratory RMT Historic Building Survey Form
Building Name   Control Building   UTMs easting   385552   northing   3967704   zone   13
Legal Description: Map Friioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec
Current Use/ Function   Control Building   Control
Date (estimated)  Date (actual)  Date (actual)  Property Type  Laboratory/Processing
Type of Construction
Pre-Fabricated Metal ☐ Steel Frame ☐ Wood Frame ☐ CMU 🗹 Reinforced Concrete ☐
Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1
Foundation Concrete Slab
Exterior CMU-Exterior ✓ Reinforced Concrete-Exterior □ Steel (galvanized) □ Steel (corrugated) □
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior ☐
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc)  Painted
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc) Signage, lightening rods, exterior conduit
Addition    CMU-Addition    □    Reinforced Concrete-Addition    □    Steel (galvanized)- Addition    □    Wood    □
Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Other- Addition
Exterior Treatment-Addition
Exterior Features-Addition
Roof Form Slanted/Shed Gable Other Roof Type flat
Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal  Rolled Asphalt  Asbestos Shingles  4-Ply Built Up
Other Roof Materials  The flat roof is constructed with 2 in. by 6 in. wood joists covered with wood sheathing and built-up tar and gravel roof system. The roof overhangs the building walls by 1 ft 4 in.
Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☐ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐
Other Window Type Awning and hopper.
# of Each Window Type/ Comments Single 3-light awning window on north side, single 2-light hopper window on east side
Glass Type Clear ☑ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ☑ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐

Light Pattern	1 three-light awning and hopper	1 two-light	
Door Type	Personnel Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted P
		Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted
	Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding Hollow Metal Solid Wood 1/2 Glazed Paneled Louvered Painted
		Interior	Fire Door
# of Each Door	Type/Comments: Sing	gle painted hollow	-metal door on north side.
Interior Wall	Gypsum Board	Reinforced Concre	te- Interior
	CMU- Interior	Plywood	Other- Interior
	In-Wall Electrical Wirin	g 🗌 On-Wal	I Electrical Wiring
<b>Ceiling</b> Drop	o Ceiling 🗆		
	_		
Interior Commei	nts (Equipment, etc)		
Degree of Ren	nodeling Unknown/No	ne	
Condition E	Excellent Good 🗹	Fair Dete	eriorating  Contaminated  Burned
Associated Bu	ildings 🗸		
If yes, list buildi		54-1001, -1002, -1	.004, and -
Integrity G	ood   109		
Significance			
Eligible Under	Criterion A 🗷 B	□ c □ ı	Not Eligible
DOE Themes			
Nuclear Weapon and Assembly		ıclear Weapon De d Testing	sign $\square$ Nuclear Propulsion $\square$
Peaceful Uses: F Nuclear Medicine Energy, Nuclear	e, Nuclear En	ergy and vironment: Resea d Design Projects	· <del>·</del> · ·
LANL Themes			
Weapons Resea	rch and Design, Testing, a	nd Stockpile Supp	ort Super Computing
Reactor Technol	logy 🗌 Biomedica	l/Health Physics [	Strategic and Supporting Research
Environment/Wa	aste Management 🗌	Administration a	nd Social History  Architectural History
Recommendat	tions/ Additional Comm	nents	

#### **Architectural Features (elevations)**

TA-54-1003 is a one-story rectangula- in-plan building that measures 17 ft 4 in. by 11 ft 4 in. The simple building is constructed with a concrete perimeter foundation, 4 in. concrete floor slab and 8 in. concrete masonry unit walls. The flat roof is constructed with 2 in. by 6 in. wood joists covered with wood sheathing and built-up tar and gravel roof system. The roof overhangs the building walls by 1 ft 4 in.

A single painted hollow metal personnel door is located on the north side and provides the only access into the building. The north side of the building contains a single 3-lite awning style window currently housing a window air conditioning unit while the east side contains a 2-lite metal window.

Total sq ft	192 net	Architect/ Builder	Kenneth S. Clark, Architect-Engineer
Alterations			

#### List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 30353
Sheet 19 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1003 (formerly TA-51-3)
Architectural
Lift & Control Room Plans
July 17, 1961

ENG-C 30356
Sheet 22 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1003 (formerly TA-51-3)
Mechanical & Electrical
Lift & Control Room Plans
July 17, 1961

ENG-C 30338
Sheet 4 of 26
Radiation Exposure Facility TA-51 (now TA-54)
TA-54-1003 (formerly TA-51-3)
Site
Site Improvement Details
July 17, 1961

ENG AB 525 Sheet 1 of 1 Control Building, TA-54-1003 As-Built Record Floor Plan October 4, 1995



TA-54-1003 Northeast side



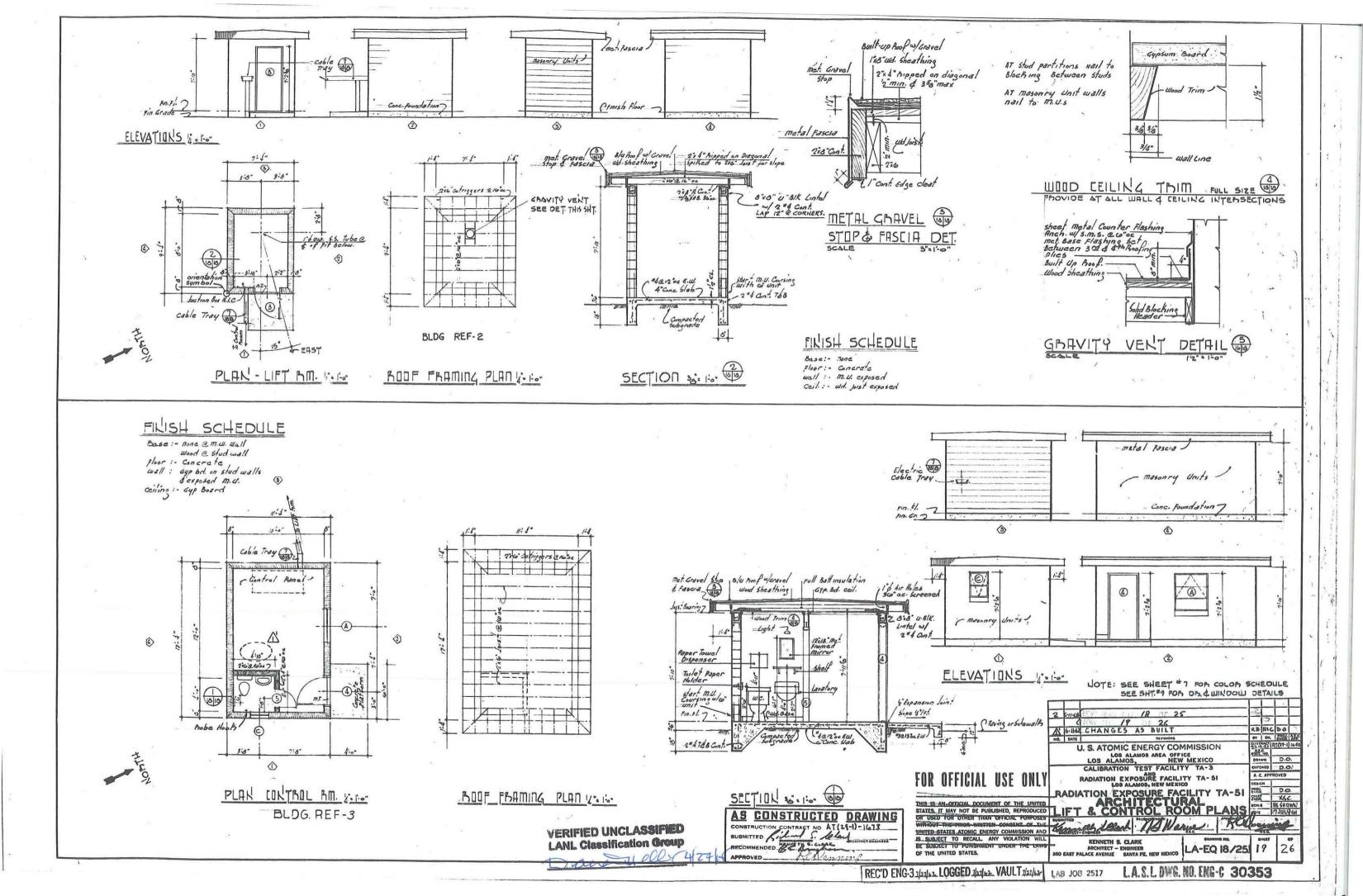
TA-54-1003 Southeast and northeast sides

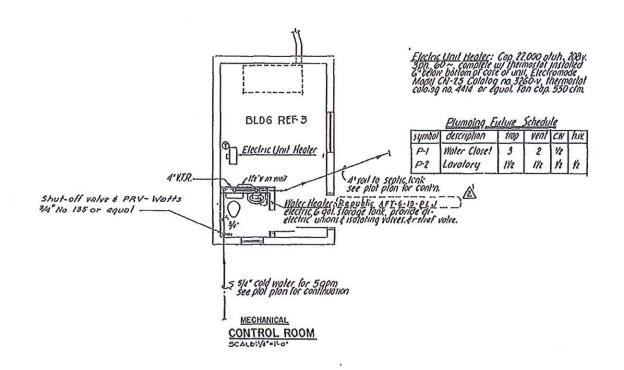


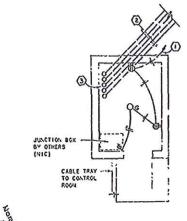
TA-54-1003 Southwest and southeast sides



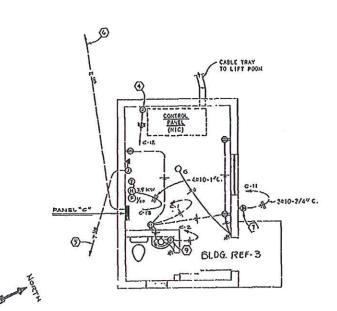
TA-54-1003 Northwest and southwest sides







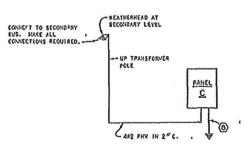
ELECTRICAL LIFT ROOM REF-2



ELECTRICAL CONTROL ROOM

### NOTES-

- (1) DOU'T TO RECEPTACLE IN RADIATION EXPOSURE ROOM.
- (2) FIVE 4-INCH CONCULTSDOWN TO JUNCTION BOX IN RADIATION EXPOSURE ROOM.
- 3) STUB CONDUITS UP 11-6" AND CAP. .
- 4 J-BOX FOR FUTURE CONNECTION OF FUTURE CONTROL PANEL. MOUNT 17-0# ABOVE FLOOR OR AS DIRECTED.
- (5) 1-INCH EUPTY COADUIT (PROVIDE PULL MIRE) 2'-0"MINIMAM SELON CRAEC TO CORRER FOLE. EXTEND COYOUIT UP FOLE 6-FEET AND BUSH. SEE PLOT PLAN. (6) INSTALL 482 RAY IN 2" CONDUIT 2"-0" MINIMAM BELON GRADE TO TRANSFORMER
  - 3 RECEPTACLE FOR YRAILER. MOUNT 4'-0" ABOVE GRACE.
  - (8) 181/0 IN 1" C. CONDUIT TO EXTEND 2'-0" OUT FROM BUILDING AND 2'-0" BELOW GRADE. CONVECT GROUND CONDUCTOR TO MAIN WATER LINE, EXMANST STACK AND TO CHAIN LINE FENCE. SEE SPEETS 2 0 3.
  - (3) J-EOX FOR CONNECTION TO HOT WATER HEATER.



POWER RISER DIAGRAM

# PANEL SCHEDULE PANEL C 120/2057-38-48-225 ANY MAINS WITH 70 AMP 3P MAIN BAEAKER. SURFACE NOUNTED, BOTTOM FEED. 2 - 20. SP BRANCH BREAKERS CCTS 1.2 4 - 20. SP BRANCH BREAKERS CCTS 3.6 (SPARES) 4 - 20. SP SPACES CCTS 7-1G (FUTURE) 1 - 30. 2P BRANCH BREAKER CCT 11 1 - 20. 3P BRANCH BREAKER CCT 12 (FUTURE CONTROL PATEL) 1 - 20. 2P BRANCH BREAKER CCT 12 (EUTURE CONTROL PATEL)

# AS CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

Jan Bank

# GENERAL NOTES-

- 1. FOR ELECTRICAL LEGEND SEE SHEET IJ.
- 2. FOR FIXTURE SCHEDULE SEE SHEET, 11.

							_	
3	8-11-62	. 21 1 2	5	_		_		
	1	22 : 26				_	_	
A'	6-H42	CHANGES AS BUILT		RB	RIC	Do	_	
N	961	ADDENDUM #1			00		<u>_</u>	
NO.	BATE					1521		
	Ĺ	J. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COI LOS ALAMOS AREA OFF LOS ALAMOS, NEV		110	Fag.	-	1 2 4.	
	CALIBRATION TEST FACILITY TA-3				A CAMPONTO			
	1	RADIATION EXPOSURE FACILITIES NEW MEXIC	7Y' TA-51	ito	N V	KE	_	
	ADIA	TION EXPOSURE FA	CTRICAL			KK POV		
L	FT	& CONTROL RO		Tar.	_	7/17/		
Ke	mo	eth Sclark "MDW	yrie Roll	12		4		
350 E	ast pai	KENNETH S. CLARK ARCHITECT — ENGINEER ACE AVENUE SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO	LA-EQ 21/25.2		2	2	6	

Classification Group

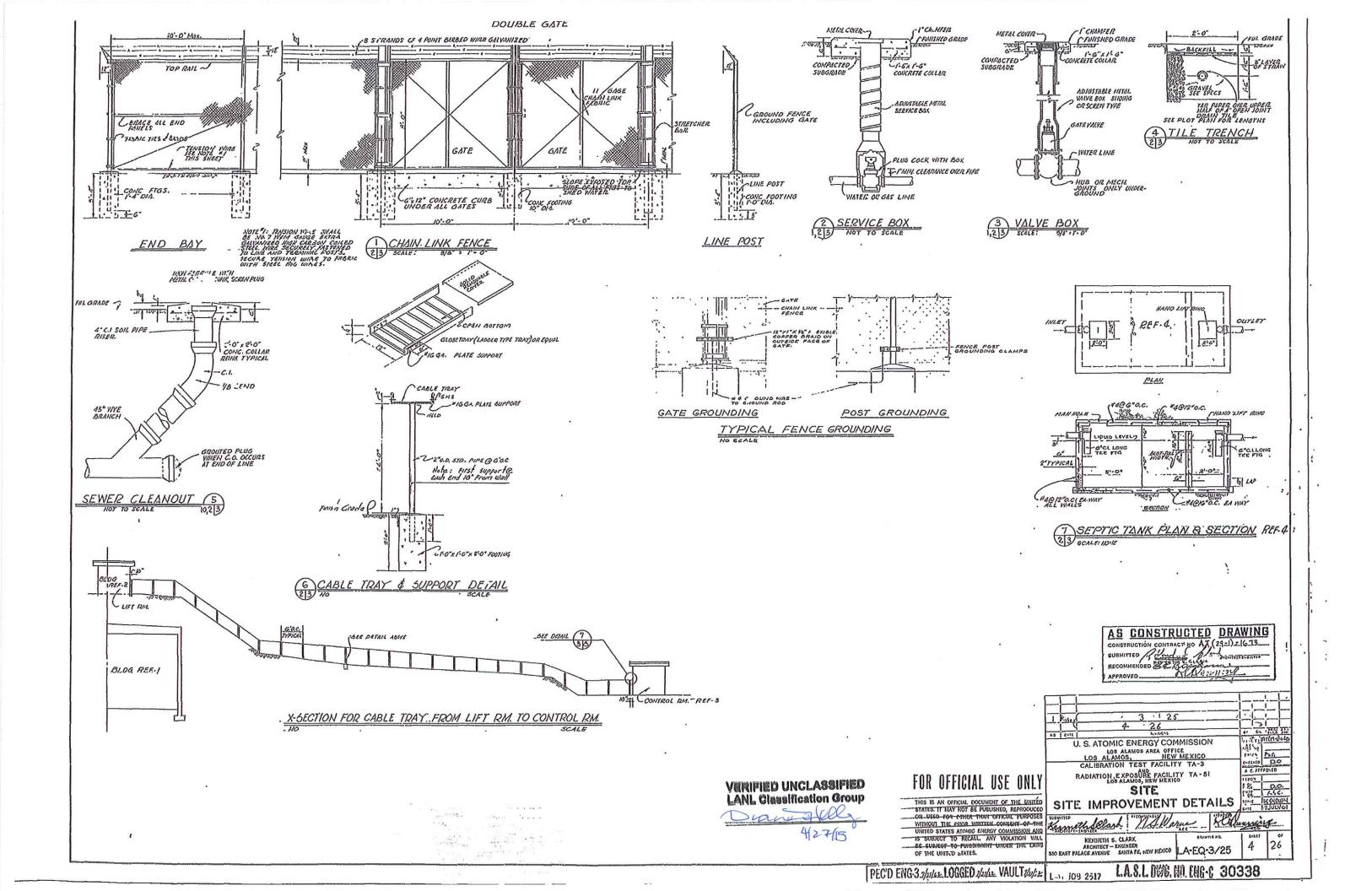
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OF THE UNITED STATES.

REC'D ENG-3 Apples LOGGED Apples VAULTAPORE LAB JOB 2517 L.A.S.L. DWG, NO. ENG-C 30356



101 101A

> RECORD FLOOR PLAN SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



ROOM INFORMATION CHART NET SO RM NO NET SO RM NO FOOTAGE 138 101A

TOTAL ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE (BUILDING) = 162 GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (BUILDING) = 197

### **LEGEND**

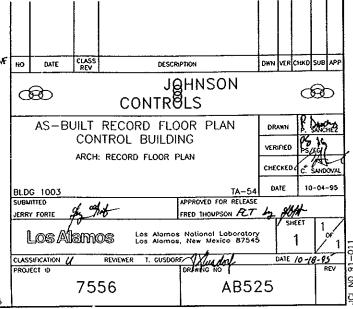
CONCRETE BLOCK

WOOMIW

WOOD OR METAL STUD

#### **NOTES**

- 1. ALL EXTERIOR WALLS ARE 8" THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 2. ALL INTERIOR WALLS ARE 5" THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE IS COMPUTED BY MEASURING FROM THE INSIDE FACE OF EXTERIOR WALLS TO THE CENTERLINE OF ALL OTHER WALLS. AREAS SHOWN ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST SQUARE FOOT.
- 4. GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE IS EQUAL TO ALL FLOOR AREA (INCLUDING ALL OPENINGS IN FLOOR SLABS) MEASURED TO THE QUIER SURFACES OF EXTERIOR OR ENCLOSING WALLS, AND INCLUDES ALL FLOORS, MEZZANINES, HALLS, VESTIBULES, STARWELLS, SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT ROOMS, PENTHOUSES, VAULTS, AND ENCLOSED PASSAGES.
- 5. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST INCH.



1.05

FIELD VERIFIED 08-28-95

LANL TA- Building # 54-1004
Camera 1181352
Frame #s IMG_1517 through IMG_1525
Surveyor(s) K. Towery, K. Honig, K. Garcia
Date 12/15/2014
Los Alamos National Laboratory
RMT Historic Building Survey Form
Building Name Experimental Dog Holding Facility UTMs easting 385558 northing 3967728 zone 13
Legal Description: Map Friioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec
Current Use/ Function Storage Original Use/ Function Dog Holding Facility
Date (estimated)  Date (actual)  1967  Property Type  Support
Type of Construction
Pre-Fabricated Metal ✓ Steel Frame ✓ Wood Frame □ CMU □ Reinforced Concrete □
Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1
Foundation Concrete Slab
Exterior CMU-Exterior Reinforced Concrete-Exterior Steel (galvanized) Steel (corrugated)
Wood Siding ☐ Asbestos Shingles-Exterior ☐ In-Fill Panels ☐ Other-Exterior
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc)  Galvanized metal siding
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc)
<b>Addition</b> CMU-Addition □ Reinforced Concrete-Addition □ Steel (galvanized)- Addition □ Wood □
Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Other- Addition
Exterior Treatment-Addition
Exterior Features-Addition
Roof Form Slanted/Shed ✓ Gable □ Other Roof Type
Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal 🗹 Rolled Asphalt 🗆 Asbestos Shingles 🗆 4-Ply Built Up 🗆
Other Roof Materials
Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☑ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐
Other Window Type Metal frame
# of Each Window Type/ Comments
Glass Type Clear Wire Glass Opaque Painted Glass Glass Block
Light Pattern Two-light
Door Type       Personnel Door Types       Exterior       Fire Door       Single       ✓       Double       Roll-up       Sliding         Hollow Metal       ✓       Solid Wood       1/2 Glazed       ✓       Paneled

Louvered L	Painted 🗹
Interior Fire Door	Single $\square$ Double $\square$ Roll-up $\square$ Sliding $\square$
Hollow Meta	Solid Wood 🗆 1/2 Glazed 🗀 Paneled 🗆
Louvered -	Painted
Equipment Door Types Exterior Fire Door	Single $\square$ Double $\square$ Roll-up $\square$ Sliding $\square$
Hollow Meta	Solid Wood 🗆 1/2 Glazed 🗆 Paneled 🗆
Louvered	Painted
Interior Fire Door	Single Double Roll-up Sliding
Hollow Meta	Solid Metal 1/2 Glazed Paneled
Louvered -	Painted
# of Each Door Type/Comments: Single doors on east, west, and nor	th sides
Interior Wall Gypsum Board Reinforced Concrete- Interior	
CMU- Interior Plywood Other- Inte	erior
In-Wall Electrical Wiring $\square$ On-Wall Electrical Wir	ing $\square$
<b>Ceiling</b> Drop Ceiling □	
Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)	
Degree of Remodeling Minor	
Condition Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☑ Deteriorating ☑	Contaminated Burned
Associated Buildings	Contaminated — Burned —
	ī
1009	
Integrity Fair	
Significance None	
Eligible Under Criterion A B B C D Not	Eligible 🗹
DOE Themes	
Nuclear Weapon Components and Assembly  Nuclear Weapon Design and Testing	Nuclear Propulsion
Peaceful Uses: Plowshare, Nuclear Medicine, Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Science  Energy and Environment: Research and Design Projects	
LANL Themes	
Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and Stockpile Support $\qed$	Super Computing
Reactor Technology	gic and Supporting Research $\ \square$
Environment/Waste Management   Administration and Social Histor	ry Architectural History
Recommendations/ Additional Comments	
	pre-engineered building measuring 80 ft by 24 ft. rame, galvanized metal siding and a low pitched

TA-54-1004 is a single-story pre-engineered building measuring 80 ft by 24 ft. It is constructed of a steel frame, galvanized metal siding and a low pitched 2/12-sloped galvanized metal roof. There are three metal gravity exhausters along the ridge of the roof. Metal half-glass personnel doors are located on the east, west, and north sides of the building. Numerous metal two-light windows

are on the north and south sides.

Total sq ft 1842 Net

Architect/ Builder

Kenneth s. Clark, Architect-Engineer

#### **Alterations**

There have been few modifications to the building. The outdoor "runs" constructed of chain link fencing have been removed, as well as the "doggie doors" into the inside pens. The exterior concrete curbs dividing the twenty runs are still in place. The interior configuration was later modified adapted to accommodate various dry laboratory activities.

#### List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 34111 Sheet 1 of 8 **Experimental Dog Holding Facility** TA-51-7 (now TA-54-1004) Civil, Architectural September 19, 1967

ENG-C 34112 Sheet 2 of 8 **Experimental Dog Holding Facility** TA-51-7 (now TA-54-1004) Floor Plan & Section September 19, 1967

ENG-R 2396 Sheet 1 of 1 TA-51, REF-7 (now TA-54-1004) Floor Plan December 18, 1968

ENG-R 3346 Sheet 1 of 1 TA-51, REF-7 (now TA-54-1004) **Dog Holding Facility** Floor Plan December 30, 1969

**ENG-AB 369** Sheet 1 of 1 TA-54-1004 Architecture: First Floor Plan As-Built Record floor Plan Storage Building March 28, 1995



TA-54-1004 Northwest and southwest sides



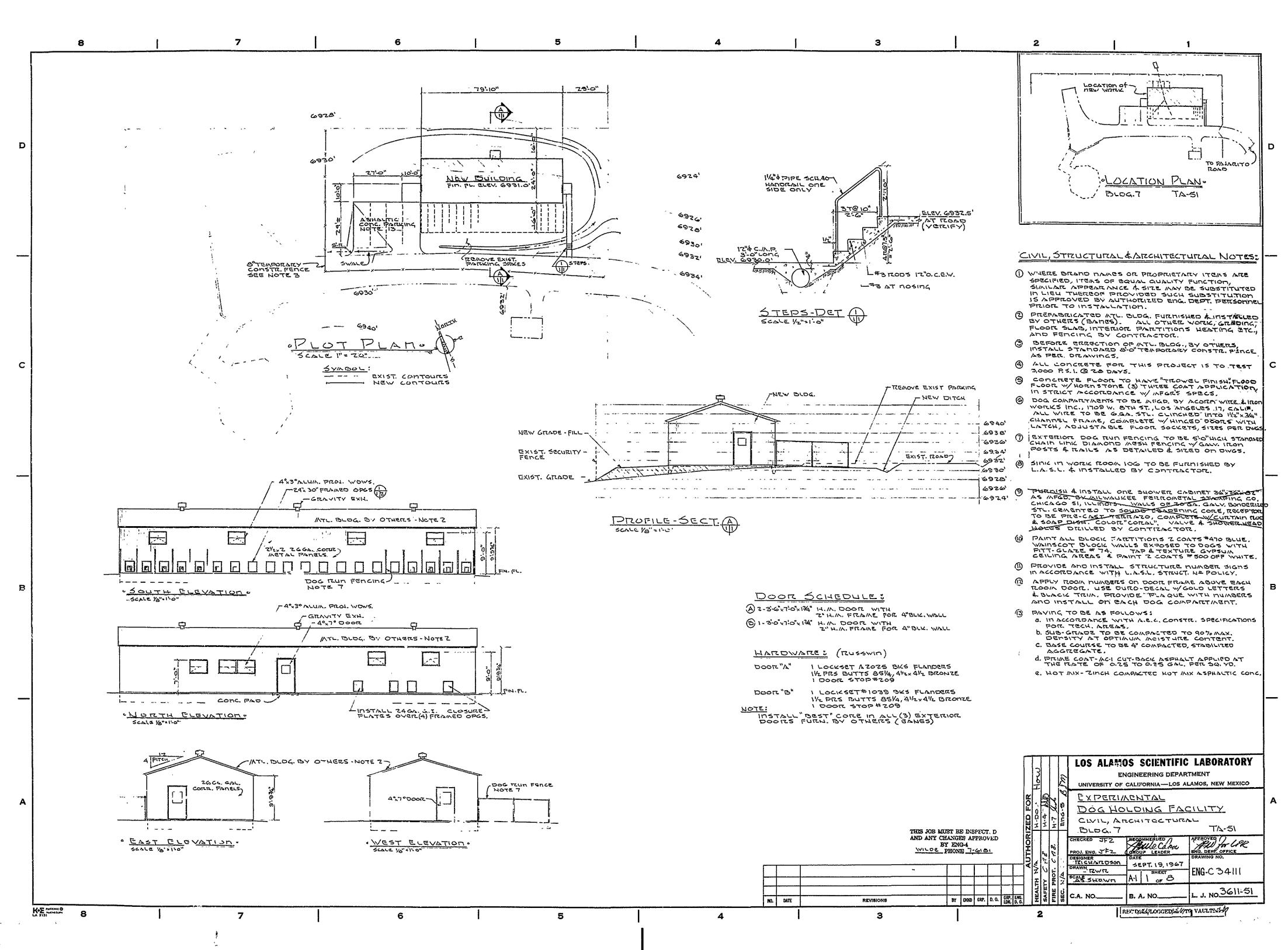
TA-54-1004 Southwest and southeast sides

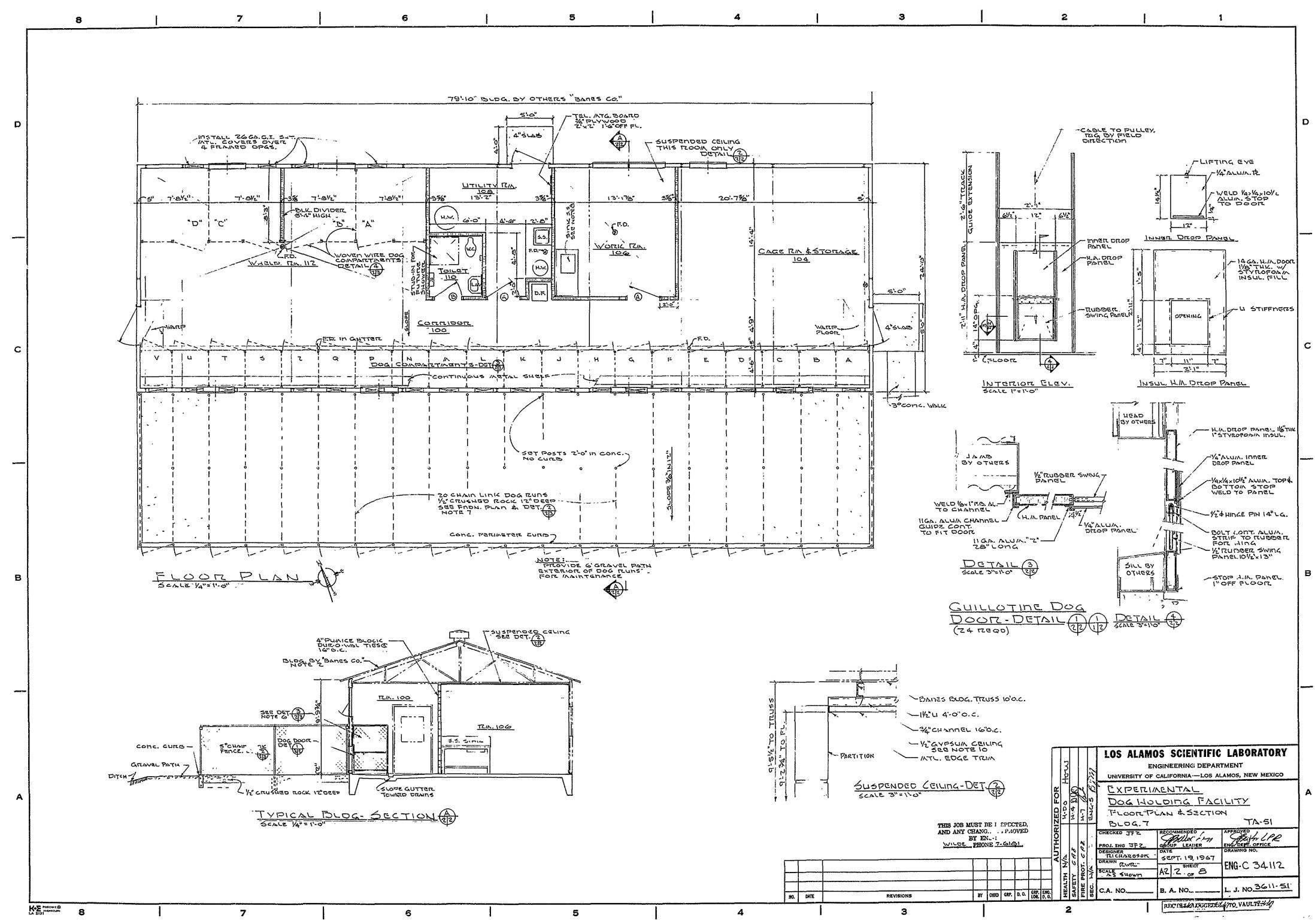


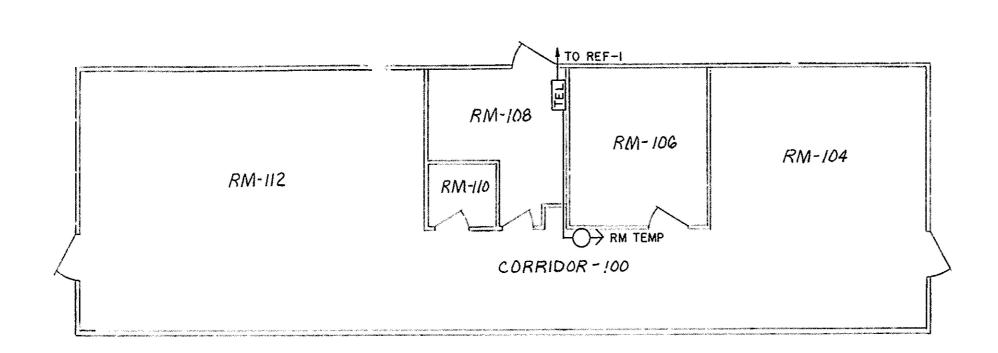
TA-54-1004 Southeast and northeast sides



TA-54-1004 Northeast and northwest sides



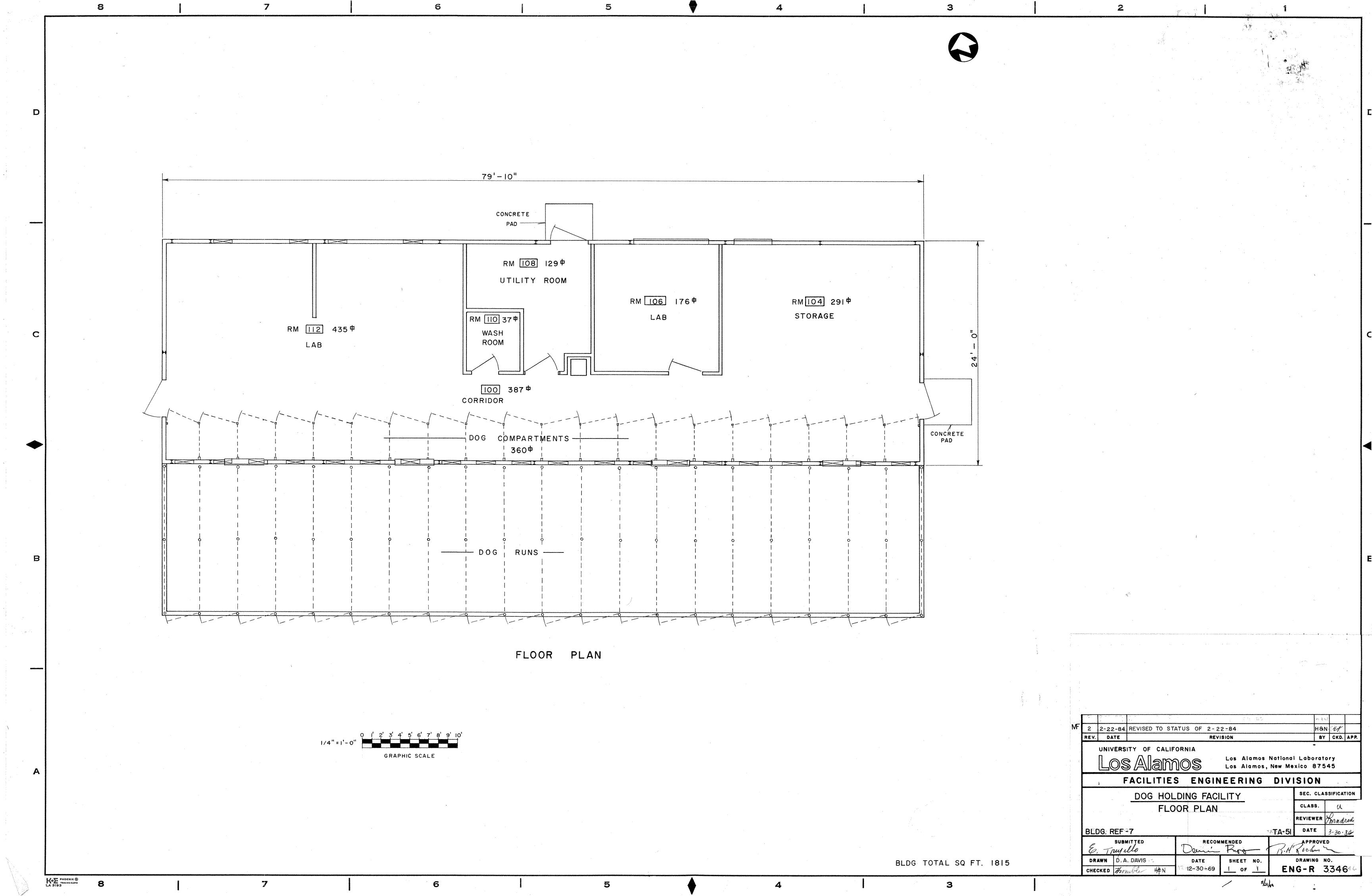


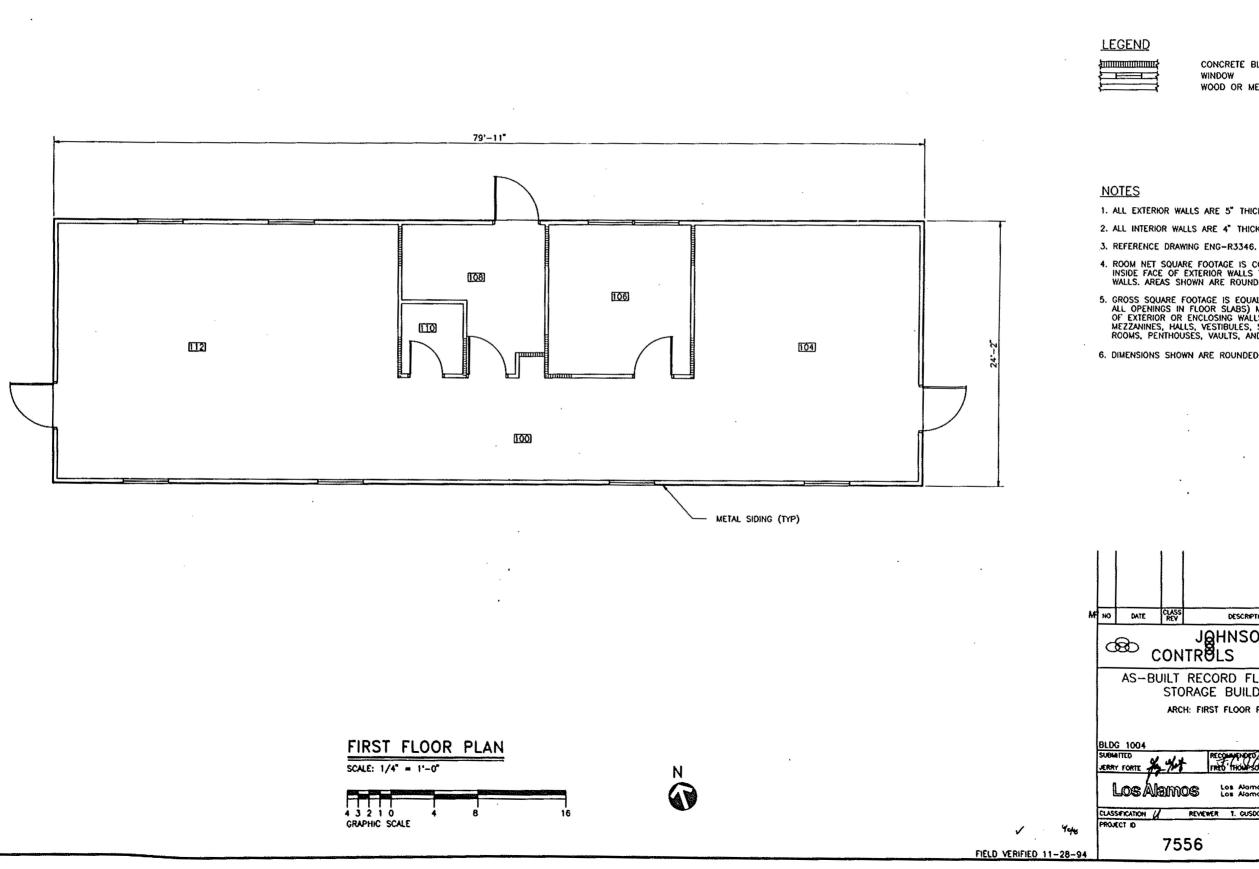


MICROFILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE MATERIAL

KOE ALBANENES LA 2474

RECOMMENSALOND VALLETYLO





ROOM INFORMATION CHART NET SQ RM NO FOOTAGE RM NO 484 106 41 112 RM NO

TOTAL ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE (BUILDING) = 1,842 GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE (BUILDING) = 1,928

CONCRETE BLOCK

WINDOW WOOD OR METAL STUD

- 1. ALL EXTERIOR WALLS ARE 5" THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 2. ALL INTERIOR WALLS ARE 4" THICK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 4. ROOM NET SQUARE FOOTAGE IS COMPUTED BY MEASURING FROM THE INSIDE FACE OF EXTERIOR WALLS TO THE CENTERLINE OF ALL OTHER WALLS. AREAS SHOWN ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST SQUARE FOOT.
- GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE IS EQUAL TO ALL FLOOR AREA (INCLUDING ALL OPENINGS IN FLOOR SLABS) MEASURED TO THE OUTER SURFACES OF EXTERIOR OR ENCLOSING WALLS, AND INCLUDES ALL FLOORS, MEZZANINES, HALLS, VESTIBULES, STAIRWELLS, SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT ROOMS, PENTHOUSES, VAULTS, AND ENCLOSED PASSAGES.
- 6. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST INCH.



7556

**AB369** 

LANL TA- Building # 54-1009
Camera 1181352
Frame #s IMG_1526 through IMG_1535
Surveyor(s) K. Towery, K. Honig, K. Garcia
Date 12/16/2014
Los Alamos National Laboratory
Building Name Animal Holding Facility UTMs easting 385670 northing 3967570 zone 13
303070
Legal Description: Map Friioles Ouad 2002 tnsp 19N range 6E sec
Current Use/ Function Vacant Original Use/ Function Animal Holding Facility
Date (estimated)  Date (actual)  1974  Property Type  Support
Type of Construction
Pre-Fabricated Metal ✓ Steel Frame ✓ Wood Frame □ CMU □ Reinforced Concrete □
Other Type of Construction # of Stories 1
Foundation Concrete Slab
Exterior CMU-Exterior Reinforced Concrete-Exterior Steel (galvanized) Steel (corrugated)
nood starry — noodsto stranges Extens. — En rancis —
Exterior Treatment (painted, stuccoed, etc)  Galvanized metal siding
Exterior Features (docks, speakers, lights, signs, etc)  Four metal gravity exhausters and utility vents and pipes, lights, and conduit
<b>Addition</b> CMU-Addition □ Reinforced Concrete-Addition □ Steel (galvanized)- Addition ☑ Wood □
Steel (corrugated)-Addition Asbestos Shingles-Addition Other- Addition
Exterior Treatment-Addition
Exterior Features-Addition
<b>Roof Form</b> Slanted/Shed ✓ Gable □ Other Roof Type
Degree of Pitch/ Slope Slight
Roof Materials Corrugated Metal 🗹 Rolled Asphalt 🗌 Asbestos Shingles 🔲 4-Ply Built Up 🔲
Other Roof Materials
Window Type Casement ☐ Single Hung Sash ☑ Double Hung Sash ☐ Fixed Window ☐
Other Window Type Metal frame
# of Each Window Type/ Comments
Glass Type Clear ✓ Wire Glass ☐ Opaque ✓ Painted Glass ☐ Glass Block ☐
Light Pattern Two-light
<b>Door Type</b> Personnel Door Types Exterior Fire Door □ Single 🗹 Double 🗹 Roll-up □ Sliding □

		Hollow Metal ✓ Solid Wood ☐ 1/2 Glazed ✓ Paneled ☐ Louvered ✓ Painted ✓	
	Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding	
		Hollow Metal  Solid Wood  1/2 Glazed  Paneled	
		Louvered Painted D	
Equipment Door Types	Exterior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding	
		Hollow Metal ☐ Solid Wood ☐ 1/2 Glazed ☐ Paneled ☐	
		Louvered Painted Painted	
	Interior	Fire Door Single Double Roll-up Sliding	
		Hollow Metal ☐ Solid Metal ☐ 1/2 Glazed ☐ Paneled ☐ Louvered ☐ Painted ☐	
# of Fools Door Town (Commonster			
# of Each Door Type/Comments: 3 single	e, 1 pair half-gl	azed, 1 pair-louvered	
Interior Wall Gypsum Board ☐ Rein	forced Concret	e- Interior 🔲	
CMU- Interior ✓ Plyw	rood 🗆	Other- Interior	
In-Wall Electrical Wiring	On-Wall	Electrical Wiring	
<b>Ceiling</b> Drop Ceiling □			
Interior Comments (Equipment, etc)			
Degree of Remodeling Moderate			
	air Dete	riorating 🗹 Contaminated 🗹 Burned 🗌	
		morating is contaminated is burned is	
Associated Buildings			
If yes, list building names and #s TA-54-1001, -1002, -1003, and - 1004			
Integrity Poor			
Significance None			
Eligible Under Criterion A B B	] c 🗆 🗈	Not Eligible <b>✓</b>	
DOE Themes			
	ar Weapon Des esting	ign   Nuclear Propulsion	
,	y and nment: Resear esign Projects	rch	
LANL Themes			
Weapons Research and Design, Testing, and S	Stockpile Suppo	ort Super Computing	
Reactor Technology   Biomedical/Health Physics   Strategic and Supporting Research			
Environment/Waste Management	ministration an	d Social History  Architectural History	
Recommendations/ Additional Comment	ts		
Architectural Features (elevations)		s a single-story metal-framed pre-engineered building measuring with galvanized ribbed panel siding and roof panels. It has a low	

pitched roof at a 2/12-slope. There are four metal gravity exhausters on the

roof as well as other utility vents and pipes. The original interior walls were constructed of concrete block (CMU) which separated five animal pens. Outdoor runs were also created with chain link fencing. A unique feature was an 8 ft tall by 9 ft diameter metal granary for food storage that has been previously removed. Metal personnel doors are located on all sides of the building and metal windows are on the east and north sides of the building. Originally, a one-ton monorail system was incorporated in the building.

Total sq ft

**Architect/ Builder** 

Kenneth S. Clark, Architect-Engineer

## **Alterations**

In 1979, a lean-to shed was added to the west side of the building, the chain link fencing was removed, and the HVAC system was upgraded. In 1990, a major remodel was accomplished incorporating a new framed ceiling, significant plumbing, and HVAC upgrades to create wet laboratory space. In 1993, a new liquid sanitary drain system, another lean-to type addition, and vestibule were also added. The interior was been modified to accommodate more recent laboratory activities.

## List of Drawings (Cntrl + Enter for para break)

ENG-C 42677 Sheet 4 of 12 Animal Holding Facility, TA-51 TA-51-15 (now TA-54-1009) Architectural: Floor Plan April 5, 1973

ENG-C 42677 Sheet 5 of 12 Animal Holding Facility, TA-51 TA-51-15 (now TA-54-1009) Architectural: Elevations April 5, 1973

ENG-C 42677 Sheet 6 of 12 Animal Holding Facility, TA-51 TA-51-15 (now TA-54-1009) Architectural: Sections April 5, 1973

ENG-C 43557 Sheet 2 of 5

TA-51, REF-15 (now TA-54-1009)

**Building Addition** 

Structural: Plan, Elevations, Details, & Section

April 6, 1979

**ENG-AB 500** 

ENG-R 3372 Sheet 1 of 1 Animal Holding Facility TA-51, REF-15 (now TA-54-1009) Floor Plan September 27, 1983

Chemistry Lab TA-54-1009 Architectural: Record Floor Plan As-Built Record Floor Plan August 17, 1995



TA-54-1009 South side



TA-54-1009 West and south sides



TA-54-1009 North and west sides





TA-54-1009 South and east sides

